DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, warmer.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,513. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1899.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76½c. Cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c. Cash cotton, 6⅞c.

FOREIGN.—The Boer forces have commenced to move on the frontier. The Orange Free State has voted to cast its fortunes with the Transvaal, whose Volksraad has decided upon its reply to Great Britain's last note. The reply will be handed to the British Agent at Pretoria to-day. It is not expected that the Boers will yield much, if anything. They expect war, and are prepared to abide by the consequences. A call has been issued for a British Cabinet Council. England has ordered 3,000 mules at New Orleans and 1,200 horses at Chicago; she is purchasing mules at Naples also, but the animals cannot be delivered in South Africa for a month. It is reported, however, that British troops will occupy Laing's Nek to-day to forestall a possible raid of Boers into Natal. A treaty between Holland and the Transvaal is about to be signed. The fatalities from the storm in India will exceed 300, and the railway injured by the earthquake is not expected to be in order for two months to come. Irish fishermen complain that they have suffered much damage from the competition of American fishing boats, which have recently appeared on the south and west coasts of the island. Gen. Harrison concluded his argument before the Venezuelan boundary court, and an award is expected on Monday. By the explosion of a bomb at Caracas the Venezuelan Foreign Office was badly damaged; no one was killed. The court which condemned ex-King Milan's assailant to death has imposed six more sentences for lèse majesté in connection with the case. Over 1,200 delegates to the International Geographical Congress are already at Berlin.—Pages 1 and 9.

Page 1.

A tornado swept the Norwalk River Valley in Connecticut Tuesday night, destroying property and frightening the inhabitants.

The Woods Motor Vehicle Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $10,000,000.

Page 4.

Rear Admiral Howison, on board the cruiser Chicago, reached the anchorage off Tompkinsville yesterday, several days earlier than expected.

Gov. Roosevelt attended the Queens County Fair at Mineola, L. I., yesterday and addressed 12,000 persons on Admiral Dewey and the American Navy.

The Board of Education met yesterday for the first time since the Summer vacation. The board asks for $17,054,916.76, exclusive of the sum required for buildings and sites.

At a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, yesterday, Louis A. Risse submitted a plan for a public place at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue where the Dewey arch could be perpetuated. He also suggested that Seventh Avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth Street north, be named Dewey Parkway.

Page 6.

Wayne MacVeagh yesterday appeared before Attorney General Griggs and argued against the affirmation of the court-martial finding in the case of Capt. O. M. Carter. He asked for a judicial hearing and offered twenty objections to the approval of the verdict.

Page 7.

The Rockaway polo team defeated the Lakewood men yesterday by a score of 11 goals to 1. George J. Gould is a member of the Lakewood team.

The Shamrock was placed in dry dock at Erie Basin yesterday. Experts who examined her lines declared that she was not as fast as the Columbia. They think she would have been a splendid boat last year.

Page 9.

The Republican City Committee met last night, and organized by the election of officers.

Page 10.

Scheyer, Pots & Co., manufacturers of cloaks, have assigned. They declare that their partner, Edward Stern, who controlled the finances, caused the misfortune by using the firm's money in betting on horse races.

Page 16.

An excited crowd of Italians and Chinese gathered yesterday in front of the banking house of Aiello & Co., at 182 Worth Street, where placards announced an assignment by the firm

The feature of the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday was Bishop Potter's attack on the laxity of the marriage relation to-day and the facility with which divorces may be obtained.

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BIG AUTOMOBILE CONCERN.

Woods Motor Vehicle Company Incorporated with a Capital of $10,000,000—Names in the Directorate.

The Woods Motor Vehicle Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $10,000,000, to manufacture automobiles. The Directorate comprises John W. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company; August Belmont, banker; Dr. W. Seward Webb, President of the Wagner Palace Car Company; Charles Miller, Standard Oil Company; the Hon. George A. Cox, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; J. Wesley Allison, United States representative of the Canadian Government railway system and Wagner Palace Car Company; W. D. Matthews, Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway; H. P. Dwight, President of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company; A. E. Ames, Vice President of the Imperial Life Insurance Company; J. W. Lavelle, President of the National Trust Company, Toronto; Frederic Nicholls, President of the Canadian Northern Railway and Vice President of the Canadian General Electric Company; H. A. Ware, Vice President of the Northwestern National Bank; C. E. Woods, General Manager of the Woods Motor Vehicle Company; Benjamin V. Becker of Newman, Northrop, Levinson & Becker, and Sir William C. Van Horne, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway system.

Frederic Nicholls is President of the new corporation, W. Wesley Allison and A. E. Ames Vice Presidents, A. Thane Miller secretary, and G. H. Atkin of Chicago Treasurer. The company, it is announced, will start with a number of contracts taken over from the Fischer Equipment Company.

The company has taken a factory in Chicago, and it is proposed to establish another large factory in the vicinity of New York. It is also intended to manufacture in Canada.

TORNADO IN CONNECTICUT.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 27.—Word reached here to-day of a tornado, which raged in the Norwalk River Valley last night, and did great damage to buildings, orchards, and timber land.

The storm came up from the southwest out of an apparently cloudless sky, and passed to the northeast with terrific force. The villages most affected are West Norwalk, Winnipauk, Silver Mine, Wilton, Cannons, Georgetown, Branchville, Redding, and the country near Danbury. The path varied from fifty to three hundred feet in width, and it was marked with destruction. Trees were uprooted and dropped across highways, buildings were destroyed, and roofs carried away. Witnesses describe it as a dark, foggy cloud, apparently rolling over and over, and filled with leaves, limbs of trees, and other débris.

The residents of the section over which the tornado passed were terror stricken, and many sought refuge in cellars. The wind was preceded by thunder and lightning and jet black clouds, and was accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain. A peculiar feature of the storm is that people living a quarter of a mile out of its path knew nothing about it.

BOER FORCES MOVE TO THE BORDER

Orange Free State Votes to Join Its Neighbor.

TRANSVAAL'S REPLY TO-DAY

Not Expected That It Will Recede from Its Position.

British Cabinet Council Called—Report of a Great Dutch Conspiracy—4,000 Burghers Wait Orders to Advance from Pretoria.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"Twenty trucks filled with armed burghers and fifty horses left Johannesburg for the border yesterday by way of Elandsfontein. The plan of campaign drawn up at Pretoria proposes to employ a command of 2,000 men to defeat the slender force in Rhodesia, and to hand the territory over to the natives. It is hoped that a force of 10,000 burghers will be sufficient to rush over the Natal border, capture the forts, hold them, and prevent the landing of British reinforcements.

"The Boers rely upon having supplies enough to last them for a year. They expect before a year has expired that Russia will intervene by creating a diversion in some part of the British dominions. All the burghers count privately on receiving support from Cape Colony."

WAR SEEMS VERY NEAR.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following from its special correspondent in Cape Town:

"I regret to note a universal opinion that war is very near. Everywhere the Boers are active and bellicose. They are arming, equipping, and storing supplies for a protracted struggle."

"The Transvaal Government has failed in an attempt to purchase 10,000 sacks of wheat, but Boer agents are scouring South Africa to buy campaign provisions.

"Proof accumulates of the existence of a great Dutch conspiracy against British supremacy in South Africa. The Free State is believed to be involved, and there is no doubt that its Government is intent on war. Many Boers in the northern districts of Cape Colony are joining our probable enemy. The Dutch Republics will, together, be able to muster 35,000 men, nearly all mounted. I learn that the Free State has decided to put 10,000 into the field.

Other despatches from Pretoria and Johannesburg speak of the probability of hostilities within a week. One correspondent says:

"British subjects will be given a certain period within which to quit the country. If they desire to remain they must make application to that effect, and the application will be considered on its merits."

Another correspondent says: "Four thousand rifles and a quantity of ammunition have just arrived at Johannesburg, and are being distributed by the Field Cornet. The burghers of Pretoria, 4,000 in number, are equipped and awaiting the order to advance."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Boers, I believe, will construe the occupation of Laing's Nek as an act of hostility."

"British members of the Cape House of Assembly freely criticize England's unpreparedness, and predict a serious reverse, followed by grave risings of colonists in the adjoining republics, namely, at Albert, Aliwal North, Burghersdorp, Colesberg, Hanover, and other places to the northward, which have been well armed by the republics.

"There has been an enormous run upon revolvers. The price of Mausers has advanced from £7 to £22. Supplies of all kinds are quickly bought up.

"President Steyn, it is reported, is about sending his family to the Cape."

The Daily Mail publishes the following from Pietermaritzburg, Natal:

"A number of the Rand companies have decided to pass dividends until the crisis is over, in view of the possibility of having to replace machinery damaged by war."

DELAGOA BAY CONVENTION.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"An Anglo-German-Portuguese Convention is being arranged, involving no cession of territory, but giving England financial control of Delagoa Bay, and Germany similar control over the northern portion of Portuguese territory in Eastern Africa as security for an Anglo-German loan of £5,000,000 (sic—$25,000,000) to meet Portugal's pressing financial needs."

EUROPE MAY INTERFERE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, who mentions a rumor in circulation there that hostilities have already broken out in South Africa, says:

"To much reliance should not be placed upon assertions that no European power will interfere in the struggle. Nothing will be certain until the war is actually in progress; and it may be that the unanimity of the European papers in asserting the neutrality of Continental Europe is a device to induce the Transvaal not to recede."

RUSSIAN SYMPATHY FOR BOERS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Russian newspapers continue to print pro-Boer articles.

SIR WALTER PEACE TALKS WAR.

Says Fighting Would Last Only Two Months—Whole of South Africa Must Be Acquired by England.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Important light is thrown on the situation by a frank statement to-day by Sir Walter Peace, Agent General for Natal in London, who fought against the Boers in former years. He said:

"The attitude of the Orange Free State means its inevitable acquisition by Great Britain. Peace in South Africa can only be accomplished by war. In my opinion a war would not last more than two months. In order to make pacification effective Great Britain must assume absolute control over the whole of South Africa.

"So far as the position of Natal is concerned, all this talk about poor, undefended Natal is nonsense. There will be little or no fighting in Natal, if it comes to a war, and I fear that no other issue is now possible. What do you think 10,000 British troops would be doing while this much-talked-of Boer raid was in progress? Our railways are in good working order, and our troops can be transported quickly. The bad weather conditions have been magnified. A campaign could be carried on now just as well as in any other season.

"Two months from the day Gen. Sir Redvers Buller lands the fighting will be over. If the Free State had been loyal, fighting would not have lasted fourteen days. It is the luckiest thing in the world, however, that the Free State has been foolish enough to take a hostile attitude, for that means her addition to British possessions. The Free State would always have been a disturbing factor in the quiet of South Africa.

"Great Britain has the power to work out ultimate peace. It remains to be seen whether she has the spirit. Upon the conclusion of war, which must be unflinching in order to be effective, British control must be absolute over all South Africa, in Cape Colony, Natal, and other sections. Half measures would only prolong unrest and produce more disturbances.

"I have known the Boers as well as any man. I have lived among them, and I have fought them. To exist peacefully so close to them is an utter impossibility. Negotiations are well enough in their way, but British control of the Transvaal must come eventually. For years the Boers have been crying, 'Throw the Outlander into the sea' and 'Out with him.' Possibly they are not so virile as during the last year, but there is little difference. My idea is that, if the Boers were caught in the open once or twice, the thing would be ended. Kill 500 of them and all that would remain for England to do would be to send a few shiploads of crape. They never have stood in the open; and, if war comes now, they will have to do more than stay in the hills.

"This is not optimistic twaddle, but an opinion based upon my experience in campaigns against the Boers. I have not the slightest fears for the safety of my colony or its towns. It is possible that a few Boer incursions might get a few miles into Natal, but no further; and it must be remembered that many of those living on the edge of the Natal border are themselves Boers."

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Arrangements Made to Send a Whole Army Corps to the Cape—Bechuanaland Border Patrolled.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The War Office has ordered the whole transport and supply for an army corps to prepare to proceed to the Cape. This is a very important order, and implies the early dispatch of an army corps. The men of twenty-five companies are being medically examined at Aldershot to-day.

The Currie Line has just received an order from the Admiralty to prepare the Braemer Castle of that line to sail for the Cape Oct. 6 with 1,400 officers and men. This is an entirely new movement of troops.

The Currie Line has been compelled to cancel its passenger list, which was made up, and workmen have been sent to transform the Braemer Castle into a transport.

On the Cape side the dispatches show great military activity in the direction of the frontier. The camp at Dundee now consists of two regiments of infantry, a Hussar regiment, two field batteries, one mountain battery, and a detachment of engineers.

The King's Rifles are now encamped at Ladysmith, and the Fifth Lancers are arriving there.

The authorities have been unable to overcome the trouble with the Cape drivers, who refuse to accompany the mountain batteries from Ladysmith to the front.

An armored train hurriedly completed at Cape Town left there at midnight for Ladysmith. It consists of a powerful engine, a tender, and three twenty-ton cars. The whole train is painted khaki color, while the cars are loopholed for rifles and a machine gun, and are capable of carrying 120 men.

The Bechuanaland border is closely patrolled day and night.

Most of the British residents have left Pietermaritzburg, Natal and the northern part of the Transvaal, whither, it is announced, commands of 250 burghers will soon proceed.

It is reported that the Boer agents have made large purchases of grain at Durban.

The inhabitants of several townships on the frontier have appealed to Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, to send them military protection.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 27.—What is regarded as an important fact in connection with the Transvaal crisis has transpired here. It appears that the Government is endeavoring to negotiate, by cable, charters for steamers to convey white troops and a number of mules hence to South Africa.

CANADA TO HELP GREAT BRITAIN.

In Case of War, Will Send a Regiment Fully Equipped.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 27.—Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the Canadian Parliamentary opposition, speaking at the Maritime Fair to-day to an audience of several thousand people, referred to the present Transvaal crisis. He said that if Great Britain became involved in war, the Canadian Government should send a regiment of troops to England fully equipped, and place them at the disposal of the Imperial Government. This statement provoked great enthusiasm.

Major Borden, commander of the King's (Nova Scotia) Hussars, and son of the Canadian Minister of Militia, has offered the services of his troop to Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for duty in the Transvaal.

GREAT BRITAIN BUYS STOCK HERE.

3,000 Mules Ordered at New Orleans and 1,200-Pound Horses at Chicago.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Early in October a ship will sail from this port for Natal with 3,000 draught and pack mules for the British Army. The British Admiralty has closed arrangements for the vessel, and a special commission which has been here for the past six weeks was yesterday ordered by cable to close options on 3,000 mules, for which they pay $10 a head premium over the market price.

Major Scobell of the Scots Grays, head of the commission, is negotiating for several more vessels, and the other members of the commission will leave here to-day for the West to negotiate for more stock. Major Scobell said last night that he also wanted from 300 to 400 drivers, and would give preference to men who served in Cuba during the Santiago campaign. He said he was acting for the British War Office. He has placed extensive orders for wagons in this country.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Orders came from London by cable yesterday to a firm of horse dealers at the Union Stock Yards to buy up all the twelve-hundred-pound "gunners" the Western market afforded and to make arrangements for immediate shipment. Stress was laid upon the fact that the animals were wanted for the impending South African campaign, and the commission was marked "Rush" and "Imperative."

The horse market at the yards was stirred by the news. Telegraphic orders were sent to breeders in Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa for reservations of choice stock. It is expected that the first consignment will leave Chicago for England the latter part of the week.

The specifications that must be adhered to in the selection of the artillery horses, the dealers say, will make the filling of the order difficult at this time. It is demanded that the animals be "full made" and weigh not less than 1,200 pounds. The prices which the British Government set as a limit range from $110 to $125 a head. One firm declared that the extra high standard set would mean a practical cornering of choice stock if a shipment as heavy as 5,000 horses was made.

BUYING MULES IN NAPLES ALSO.

10,000 Needed Altogether—Cannot Reach Africa for a Month.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A telegram from Naples shows that the British Government is buying mules there, as well as in the United States. It is understood that 10,000 will be purchased altogether; but, as it will take at least a month to get them to Africa and a similar time to get an army corps to the front, it is evident that big operations will be impossible until toward the end of October.

THE FREE STATE'S ACTION.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Sept. 27.—The Volksraad of the Orange Free State has unanimously resolved to instruct the Government to use every means to insure peace without violating the honor or independence of the Free State or the Transvaal.

In a further resolution the Volksraad declared its opinion that war would be criminal, but asserted that, come what might, the Free State would faithfully fulfill its obligations to the Transvaal in virtue of the existing political alliance.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A few days now should witness a definite development in the crisis in the Transvaal. The Volksraad was sitting in secret session last evening. (Wednesday,) and the burghers doubtless had the result of the deliberations of the Orange Free State Volksraad to guide them in making a decision as to the reply to Mr. Chamberlain's latest dispatch, which will probably be handed to the British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria, Mr. Conyngham Greene, to-day, and will be discussed by the British Cabinet to-morrow.

The Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, was busy until a late hour last evening at the War Office.

It is understood that the next British note will virtually demand the absolute fulfillment of the conventions of 1881 and 1884, which have been violated in numerous points, but will accept a five years' limit for the franchise.

According to the Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, it is believed in the highest quarters there that a settlement is even yet possible if Great Britain will propose moderate terms, and at the same time make it clearly understood that these will be regarded as final.

Other dispatches from South Africa, however, predict that President Krüger will continue obdurate, and represent the situation as of the gravest character.

To Seize Laing's Nek To-day.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News, in a dispatch sent yesterday, says:

"The Pass of Laing's Nek will be occupied to-morrow (Thursday) with sufficient strength for present needs, under the belief that the Boers will attack Natal immediately, hoping to forestall the landing of the Indian contingent."

TO SUPPRESS THE NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—An American, J. C. Hall, has been appointed editor of The Johannesburg Star in the absence of Mr. Moneypenny, who crossed the border to evade a warrant issued for his arrest by the Transvaal authorities. Immediately on war being declared both The Star and The Transvaal Leader will be suppressed. Several other Johannesburg papers have already suspended publication.

A run is commencing on the banks in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

Raising an American Corps.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A telegram from Johannesburg says an American named Blake is raising an American corps of 500 men for the Boers.

Natives Expected to Revolt.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Cape Town reports evidences of unrest among the Griquas and Pondos and a section of the Bechuanas and Matabeles. It is feared they will revolt in the event of war.

LINERS FOR TRANSPORTS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—At Liverpool, it is asserted that the White Star steamer Britannic and other steamers have been engaged as transports to carry troops to South Africa.

HOLLAND-TRANSVAAL TREATY.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 27.—A treaty of commerce and friendship is on the eve of conclusion between Holland and the Transvaal.

NEW YORK ARCHITECT WINS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—George B. Post of New York City was to-day named by Attorney General Griggs as the architect for the building for the Department of Justice. Mr. Post stood first in a list of three prominent firms, from which the selection was made. The others were Price & Aiken and Warren & Wetmore, both firms of New York.

Drawings were invited by the Attorney General in June last from ten of the leading firms of architects in the country. They all submitted plans, and a commission, consisting of Attorney General Griggs, James Knox Taylor, and Joseph C. Hornblower, selected the designs of the three firms named above. The three firms again presented drawings, and Mr. Post's was accepted.

The time for beginning the work has not been fixed.

PRICES OF YARNS ADVANCE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—The management of the New England Yarn Company has advanced the prices on yarns produced at the various mills, from 1 to 2 cents a pound. No public announcement is made of the fact, but customers are bein gadvised of the change as the opportunity offers.

Like the advances in other lines of cotton manufacturers, the present one is due, it is claimed, to the rise in the raw material and the heavy demand for goods that is peculiar to the present market. Everything points, they say, to still higher prices for the staple, and its quotations may be sent higher within two or three weeks.

Consumption of cotton during the ensuing year is expected to be enormous, the manufacturers alone demanding, it is claimed, 10,000,000 bales. If this prediction is verified there will be no occasion for surprise if the Southern growers who met last week and resolved not to sell their cotton for less than 6 cents, are enabled to live up to their resolution.

The phenomenal demand for yarns, especially in the finer counts, continues.

THEIR LITTLE GIRL WORE SOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—The Humane Society of Connecticut threatened to arrest a New Yorker to-day if he did not substitute long stockings for the fashionable low socks worn by his daughter, eight years old.

Attorney Moyle, the society's agent, had his attention called to the little girl, who was but poorly protected from the cold wind. The parents of the girl, George F. Fleurot and his wife, who are stopping with their maid at a local hotel, after indignant protests at the police office, did as they were ordered.

HOLLAND WANTS MAPIA ISLANDS

THE HAGUE, Sept. 27.—The Government of the Netherlands has communicated to the Chamber of Deputies the diplomatic history of Holland's claims to the possession of the Mapia Islands, which are also claimed by Spain as belonging to the Carolines.

From this record it appears that, when Germany purchased the Carolines, Holland requested Spain to communicate to Emperor William the notes exchanged on the subject between Spain and Holland. The former replied that Emperor William had given assurances to the Spanish Government that he would be guided by his feelings of friendship toward Holland.

Unsurpassed Route to Kansas City.
Lackawanna train leaves New York 10 each morning, arriving Kansas City 9:30 next evening. Best accommodations. Inquire 429 Broadway.—Adv.

The Fall River Line steamer PLYMOUTH will make a trip to the OLYMPIA this morning, leaving Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray Street, at 11:30 o'clock. TICKETS, 75 cents. See adv.—Adv.

An Ideal Outing for Friday or Saturday, Hudson River Day Line Excursion, no crush, restful sail, grand scenery, music, &c. Down boat passes War Fleet about 5 o'clock. Fastest and finest river steamers afloat.—Adv.

Huyler's Vanilla Chocolate is Nourishing and Refreshing. Take some with you when viewing Dewey Parades. Grocers everywhere.—Adv.

DEWEY IS SALUTED BY FORT AND SHIP

Cruiser Has a Triumphant Voyage to Tompkinsville.

ADMIRAL LEAVES OLYMPIA

Visits the Navy Yard and Is Enthusiastically Greeted.

SEES HIS RELATIVES.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen Boards the Olympia as the President's Representative—Dewey Calls on Howison and Sampson.

Flanked on either hand by sheets of flame and billows of smoke from the mouths of cannon set on shore, under a bombardment of the guns of a fleet more powerful than the naval forces of Spain in the East, pursued and hemmed in on land and water by a shouting horde of thousands, Admiral George Dewey and his band of gallant tars on the flagship Olympia yesterday accomplished another stage in their triumphal journey homeward. The journey was a short one, extending only from the Lower to the Upper Bay, where the anchor was dropped off Tompkinsville, and yet it was made under conditions as inspiring as any ever witnessed in the harbor of New York.

Although the cannon that roared and thundered were unshotted and the flags that fluttered in a wilderness of color were not battle emblems, the pageant caused even the tired men in creased and wrinkled blue who hung upon the rails of the famous fighting vessel to catch their breath and wonder what was coming next. To the majority of these it was a short onward spurt toward home. To the shouting thousands who lined the green shores of the bay or leaned from the sides of attending harbor craft, the greeting between the Olympia and her white sisters of the North Atlantic Squadron meant the final reunion of America's fighting forces of the sea, marked an epoch in the country's history.

The Olympia began the journey between anchorages at 8:50 o'clock in the morning, and ended it at 10:26 o'clock. In that time powder sufficient to fight a battle with was used, and there was a pandemonium of steam whistles, shouting, and bell ringing; an impressive foretaste of what is coming later in the way of a welcome to Dewey. The demonstration was the more inspiring from the fact that it was more or less spontaneous, the entire proceedings being almost wholly free from formality in the broader sense, although made up almost entirely of the little amenities and formalities prescribed by naval etiquette.

SALUTED BY THE CHICAGO.

The scenes about the Olympia during the early morning hours as she swung at her anchor off the Atlantic Highlands gave no evidence or the stirring incidents to follow. The rising of the sun showed the big white cruiser standing majestically alone on the smooth water of the bay, not a craft of any kind being in the vicinity. Just outside the bar at Sandy Hook, however, was lying the cruiser Chicago, flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral Howison commanding. She had dropped anchor there on Tuesday night, having arrived from Barbados ahead of schedule time, but too late to proceed to Tompkinsville. The Chicago got ready for moving with the first peep of day, and at 7:15 o'clock passed to port of the Olympia.

There was a puff of smoke from the smaller vessel's starboard six-pounder, and the first salute of the day to the Olympia was begun, awakening the echoes from the New Jersey shore. Seventeen guns were given, and a moment later the overworked guns of Dewey's flagship thundered forth a return salute of thirteen guns in honor of the Rear Admiral. Barelegged sailors climbed on to the rails of both vessels, and, peering through the banks of smoke from the saluting guns, cheered each other wildly. The Chicago swung very slowly by her larger sister and passed up the Main Ship Channel, bound for Tompkinsville. For more than twenty minutes the two vessels were within easy hailing distance, but no boats passed between them, probably for the reason that neither Admiral and few of the officers of either flagship were out of bed at that hour.

SAILORS AT WORK EARLY.

Although the Olympia's crew had put in a long and tedious first day of welcoming, reveille was sounded at the usual hour, which is 5 o'clock, or two bells. Another wearing day's work was ahead of the sailors. After lounging for a half hour over smoking buckets of early morning coffee, the men set to work with a will scrubbing and furbishing up the sides and masts and bright work and holystoning the decks, ready for the scrutiny of the unnumbered eyes that would later look her over. The sun coming up out of a clear sky lighted up the rippling water of the bay with dazzling prismatic colors, which were reflected from the shining white sides and metalwork of the cruiser. The air, though clear and crisp, had a slight chill about it that caused the men, long used to the balmy atmosphere of the tropics, to shiver and shake and work all the harder at the cleaning-up process in order to keep their blood warm.

When the bugler sounded "Mess gear" at 7:15 o'clock everything was scrubbed and polished till it shone again, and the men prepared to go to breakfast as calmly as if one-half the residents of the city up the bay were not delirious with patriotism. Breakfast finished, and the little burst of enthusiasm over the Chicago having subsided, the Olympia's crew went about the work of preparing to shift anchorage. The fires below, which had been "banked" since the vessel arrived in port, were shaken up, sending great volumes of black smoke rolling over toward the horizon. Canvas covers were laced about the yellowish brown mainmast to prevent its being stained by the smoke, and the throbbing of the auxiliary engines seemed to proclaim the big, white vessel a thing of life.

ADMIRAL COMES ON DECK.

Amid all the seeming bustle and hurry of preparation Admiral Dewey finished his breakfast and came on the quarterdeck for a matutinal walk, accompanied by his faithful and constant companion Bob, the Chow dog. Both seemed to take the keenest interest in what was going on, alow and aloft. The first passenger steamer to appear on the scene was the steamer Sandy Hook from the Highlands, which bore in close to the cruiser as she swung by. The passengers fairly stumbled over each other to get a view of the famous ship and famous Commander, giving the Sandy Hook a list that was almost dangerous. Almost alongside of the Olympia the men and women gave three cheers, to which Admiral Dewey responded by lifting his cap, and Bob, the dog, gave a cheerful yelp.

Newspaper tugs and various excursion craft began to arrive thick and fast after this, the latter bent on making a terrific noise with whistles and cheers on the slightest possible excuse. At 8 o'clock the United States dispatch boat Dolphin loomed up from the direction of Tompkinsville, flying at her main truck the flag of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen. There was an extra hurry and bustle and a calling away of boats when the trim, white dispatch boat hove in sight and the saluting gun's crew was piped to quarters.

In the meantime Major Burbank of Fort Hancock had arrived in a small craft on an official visit to Admiral Dewey. He and his staff were met at the gangway and escorted to the Admiral's cabin, where they spent a few minutes. The Dolphin rounded to and anchored a few hundred yards ahead of the Olympia, and a launch was sent for the Assistant Secretary, who had called as the representative of President McKinley.

SALUTE FOR MR. ALLEN.

Mr. Allen announced that he appeared in a civil capacity, consequently his flag was not transferred to the Olympia. A salute of fifteen guns was fired in his honor, however, when he stepped on board the Olympia. He was cordially greeted by Admiral Dewey, and the two retired to the Admiral's cabin.

Every moment brought new vessels of every size and description, until the white cruiser became the centre of a vortex of circling craft. Every visiting vessel was gayly decked with flags and bunting, and even at this early hour fully half the passengers were women. Hundreds were the request to get aboard sung out to the stolid sentries, Quartermasters, and the Corporal of the guard. Various were the excuses given for these requests. Some of the applicants alleged, with assumed candor, that they wished to tell some relative on board of the probable death of a father, mother, or wife, while others announced that they had various collections of foodstuffs which they wished to bring on board for the use of the crew. These various requests might as well have been shouted into space, so far as the accomplishment of the applicant's object was concerned. No visitors were allowed on board, except newspaper men, and these were warned that they would have to leave before the vessel got under way.

Admiral Dewey had promised on the day before that he would weigh anchor at 9 o'clock. True to his reputation for punctuality, he quietly motioned to Capt. Lamberton at 8:45 o'clock. The piping of the boatswain's whistle was heard under the forecastle head, followed by the old familiar call, "All hands up anchor!"

The ponderous throbbing of the engines below increased, the yellowish brown funnel belched forth heavier clouds of smoke. Instantly the decks were alive with hurrying sailors. The giant anchor engine began its hissing forward, and the slack of the huge anchor chains was slowly taken up. There was a bustle of excitement among the visitors, who were being hustled over the side by orderlies and the master at arms, and many were the unavailing protests showered on the officers.

JOURNEY UP THE BAY.

At 8:50 o'clock the dripping port mudhook was ponderously lifted, fished, and catted, and the huge vessel, swinging around, made a way for herself through the maze of visiting craft that had crowded about her, and with a hoarse blast of her whistle cleared the way ahead and was under way. At that time Assistant Secretary Allen and George G. Dewey stood chatting on the quarterdeck with the Admiral.

"George," said the Admiral, turning to his son, "you had better go into my cabin and get something to eat. No, on second thought; I guess you'll find more in the Captain's cabin," and the young man obeyed with a smile.

As the big cruiser gathered headway there was set up a screeching and howling by the army of tugs, yachts, and excursion steamers that could be heard for miles. When it transpired, however, that the big vessel with her goodly port propeller, which had brought her across the ocean and into port two days ahead of time, was stretching out at full speed, the consequence was that the harbor craft in her wake found that they needed all their available steam for keeping in the procession, and the pandemonium measurably decreased.

The stately pageant as it moved up the bay was augmented momentarily by excursion boats of every conceivable size, shape, and speed, each gayly decked with flags and carrying a full quota of passengers, and all making strenuous efforts to keep closer to the famous flagship. Admiral Dewey and Assistant Secretary Allen remained chatting on the quarterdeck throughout the trip, and as each successive crowd of enthusiasts on excursion steamers cheered him the Admiral responded by waving his cap and bowing. The Olympia, which kept at full speed until she reached the Narrows, was followed by the Dolphin.

SALUTES AN ITALIAN FIRST.

All the way up the bay the steam siren was kept busy tooting out the thanks of the Admiral to his admirers. An Italian sailing master, whose flag got entangled at the peak, had to send a man aloft to clear the halyards. Admiral Dewey noticed the incident and, without waiting for the Italian to dip his colors first, had the Olympia's flag lowered and showed his appreciation by having the siren tooted thrice. Factory whistles and vessels moored along the Staten Island shore gained in the ever swelling chorus of sounds until the air reverberated and the echoes came back from the Staten Island and Long Island hills.

Hundreds of passengers on the excursion craft waved small American flags, cheering wildly all the while.

Notwithstanding the comparatively early hour in the forenoon, the hills of the Long Island and Staten Island shores were thronged with sightseers, resembling huge grand stands trimmed in green. From nearly every housetop along the route on both sides of the bay flew flags of varying dimensions, and the stiff breeze that blew in over the water served to keep alive this fluttering mass of color. As the Narrows were approached the swarm of attending vessels which had sprung up from some mysterious recesses reached almost from shore to shore.

The centre of this splendid picture was always the Olympia, her glistening white sides and yellowish brown upper works and her grim simplicity contrasting well with the sea of fluttering red, white, and blue. She was undressed and did not fly her homeward-bound pennant. The only colors shown by her was the jack with blue ground and white stars at the bow, a huge American ensign floating majestically over the taffrail, and far above, fluttering at the main truck, the Admiral's flag of blue, with its setting of four white stars, the latter the first of its kind to pass through the Narrows in nearly thirty years.

The Admiral, after drinking in the ever-shifting beauty of the scene, turned to Secretary Allen and remarked, with a suspicion of a waver in his voice: "We certainly have more friends than we deserve." The Admiral wore the undress uniform in which he has been so often pictured, and as a concession to the cold northeast wind that came in from the ocean, wore a cape during a great part of the journey.

GUNS ON SHORE SALUTE.

As the Olympia approached the Narrows the Signal Corps on both Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth wig-wagged a welcome, which was answered by the cruiser. The guns of Fort Hamilton belched forth a seventeen-gun salute, and the spectators joined in the grand pandemonium of welcome. The face of the hero of Manila was wreathed in smiles as his ship answered back with her 6-pounder quick-firing battery. Then came a thunder of welcome from the guns of Fort Wadsworth on the opposite shore, which was in turn answered back gun for gun.

When the great procession passed into the upper bay the scene became even more inspiring. A couple of miles beyond lay the grim white vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, motionless sentinels, waiting and watching, ready to use in friendly welcome the guns with which a Spanish fleet was destroyed. Out of the bank of smoke the cruiser pushed on past Quarantine, with its huge sign "Welcome" placed against a background of green. As she neared the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron the men who had been allowed during the first part of the trip to stand wherever they pleased on the decks, out of the wind, which made them shiver, were called to quarters, but even then the lines were not long maintained in perfect formation, and by the time the squadron was reached the Olympia's sailors were peering over the rails pretty much as they pleased. As the big white cruiser from Manila slowly bore down on the motionless white squadron ahead there was comparative silence except for the cheering multitudes on the shore.

WELCOME OF THE SQUADRON.

Then as the Olympia drew abreast the Chicago, which occupied the extreme outer end of the line of anchored warships, thundered forth her second salute of the day, while her crew manned the rails. Then the Texas began to thunder forth her welcome, followed by each of the ships along the line. A great cloud of smoke was piled up before the line of white vessels, and the continued roar of artillery gave the impression of a great battle.

The men on each of the big vessels were drawn up to attention, and as the Olympia passed slowly along the line, Admiral Dewey received the salute of the marine guards, the ruffle of whose drums and the flurry of whose trumpets were drowned in the booming of the guns. This welcoming bombardment had been the signal for a renewal of the whistling of harbor craft all over the harbor, even extending to the Manhattan piers. After the salute of seventeen guns had been given by each of the anchored warships, the Olympia gave an answering of thirteen guns for Rear Admiral Howison as senior officer of the fleet, the great crowds cheering, and the immediate steamers whistling all the while.

Amid these inspiring scenes the Olympia rounded to after passing Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, and dropped anchor off the Staten Island shore between T

"Duly Feed Man and Steed."

Feed your nerves, also, on pure blood if you would have them strong. Men and women who are nervous are so because their nerves are starved. When they make their blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla their nervousness disappears because the nerves are properly fed.

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caused a general rummaging for warm blue clothing. They had had no use for it in the tropics, where even their cool white uniforms were a burden, and now that their blue gear was wanted, it was found to be moldy and much creased and rumpled when it was not in actual bad repair. Relatively few men had a complete suit, and they had to help one another out as best they could. As a result some of the men went about with a good deal of patchwork on their trousers, and others were to be seen squatting in out-of-the-way corners and working small sewing machines vigorously.

Most of the privileged visitors remained to witness the always impressive ceremony of the lowering of the flag at sundown. At 5:45 o'clock a signal was made to the squadron, then as the flag fluttered down the band of the Olympia played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and every jackie faced aft and stood at attention. The civilians on board doffed hats and caps, and listened with emotion. Heard on the deck of the now historical Olympia, that had borne the flag to one of the most brilliant victories in the world's history and added glory to its glorious record, the National anthem seemed to be more than usually solemn and inspiring. Its strains sent a thrill through the body, and caused a lump to rise to the throat.

The spell was broken by the respectful but firm voice of the Master at Arms: "All visitors must leave the ship!"

The twilight faded and strings of signal lights twinkled on the flagship as orders were sent dancing down the line. The fleet lay all shining in light, a fallen constellation at the anchorage.

But Dewey was aboard his ship, and the excursion boats with their crowds of sightseers all anxious to catch a glimpse of him, continued to circle about the Olympia until the bugle sounded taps and the lights went out.

ADMIRAL VISITS NAVY YARD.

Dewey Trends His Native Soil for the First Time in Nearly Two Years—His Enthusiastic Welcome.

For the first time since he went on the Asiatic Squadron, nearly two years ago, Admiral Dewey yesterday trod the soil of his native land. The occasion for this was his formal return visit to Rear Admiral Philip, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The navy yard received word early yesterday morning that Admiral Dewey would arrive there at 10 o'clock, and preparations were promptly made for his reception at that hour. A battalion of marines, consisting of three companies of men, 125 in number, under command of Col. Huntington, were marched to the steamboat landing at the foot of Main Street. They had been there a short time when it was learned that Admiral Dewey would not arrive until 3 P. M. The marines thereupon were ordered back to their barracks.

Admiral Dewey left the Olympia on the Government barge Undine at 2:15 P. M. With him were Capt. Lamberton and Lieut. Brumby of the Olympia and Murat Halstead. The barge flew the Admiral's flag. As she steamed away from the Olympia the surrounding fleet of excursion steamers and tugs blew their whistles as loudly as possible, and a few minutes later factories on each shore joined in the shrill salute.

The remainder of the voyage to the navy yard was devoid of incident. Admiral Dewey and his officers remained in the cabin of the Undine, and the little boat did not attract much attention, although the Admiral's flag fluttered in the breeze from her masthead. The fact that Admiral Dewey had left the Olympia and was on his way to the navy yard seemed not to be generally known, except in the neighborhood of Tompkinsville and in the yard itself.

Meanwhile Col. Huntington had again marched his battalion of marines down to the Main Street pier. With them were three buglers and a drummer. The marines were a fine-looking, well-drilled body of men. The presence of the marines at the water front attracted the attention of the navy yard employes and visitors. The news that Admiral Dewey was expected quickly spread from one person to another, and a crowd soon collected around Col. Huntington and his men.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADMIRAL.

Five minutes to 3, ahead of time, as usual, Admiral Dewey arrived at the yard. As the little Undine turned from the East River into the navy yard dock a few near-by vessels whistled a salute, and the crowd ashore cheered heartily. Admiral Dewey was seen seated in the cabin, and there was a pushing forward and a craning of necks among the bystanders to get a good look at the famous naval hero, which was followed by exclamations of admiration. The most common one was, "Why, he don't look at all like his pictures. They don't do him justice."

The crowd was an odd one. Women formed a large proportion of it. Marines were there, newspaper men, officers, and navy yard mechanics and laborers. From all the shops of the yard employes had poured forth, dust-begrimed, wearing their work aprons, some carrying their implements of toil. Every one was enthusiastic. "The dear old fellow!" exclaimed a pretty miss with wide-open eyes, clapping her hands; "how find he looks!"

"That's George Dewey, is it?" said a stalwart laborer. "Well, Heaven bless him, he's a good one, and no mistake."

Rear Admiral Philip and Capt. Frank Wildes, who commanded the Boston in the fight at Manila, and who is now Captain of the yard, were at the landing to greet Admiral Dewey. As the Admiral stood up the crowd clapped their hands and shouted. There were four ruffles on the drum and a flourish of bugles.

"Three cheers for Admiral George Dewey!" cried an enthusiast with a good pair of lungs. The cheers were given with great heartiness. Admiral Dewey seemed pleased at the warmth of his welcome. After he had shaken hands with Rear Admiral Philip and Capt. Wildes he said to the former: "I cannot understand all this generous demonstration in my honor."

YOUNG WOMAN SHAKES HIS HAND.

The marines were drawn up in two lines. Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Rear Admiral Philip and Capt. Wildes, inspected the ranks. When he had finished, a young woman pushed her way past the watchmen, run up to Admiral Dewey, and extended her hand. He grasped it heartily, smiled, and thanked her for her good wishes. Her face was a picture of happiness as she fell back into the envious crowd. Another woman, emboldened by the unaffectedness and cordiality of the Admiral's manner, also offered her hand, and he greeted her as kindly as he had the first of his well-wishers.

Then the crowd pressed forward, men and women, all anxious to shake the hero's hand. Admiral Dewey smiled good-naturedly and drew back. The watchmen by extra efforts forced the crowd back, and then, accompanied by Rear Admiral Philip and followed by Capts. Wildes and Lamberton and Lieut Brumby, Admiral Dewey slowly walked up the street to the Commandant's office. In front of the building are two five-inch breech-loading rifles with mounts and shields, taken from the Spanish war vessels Almirante Oquendo and Viscaya after the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet. As he passed them Admiral Dewey laid his hand proudly upon the captured gun of the Viscaya.

Drawn up in line were all the heads of departments in the navy yard—Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, Commander J. A. B. Smith of the steam engineering department, Commander H. N. Manning, equipment officer Commander William Swift, ordnance officer; Pay Director Edwin Putnam, Medical Inspector J. A. Hawke, Commander Gibson, and Commander Wright.

Beginning with the first officer in the line, Admiral Dewey greeted one after the other in a hearty manner. Some of the officers had served with him. To these his words were especially cordial.

"Why, old comrade," he exclaimed; "how are you?" Among those thus greeted was Pay Director Putnam, who lives in Portsmouth. While he was shaking hands with these officers Admiral Dewey caught sight of Rear Admiral Erben, retired, standing on the stoop. With a "Well, well, it does me good to see you," Admiral Dewey removing his hat, hurried forward and shook the other naval veteran's hand vigorously.

Then Admiral Dewey passed into the hallway of the office building, where he held a few minutes' reception. He was especially cordial in his greeting to the women. Among the latter was Miss Margaret Wildes, daughter of Capt. Frank Wildes, whom Admiral Dewey had had the pleasure of meeting before at Hongkong. She happened to be visiting her father at the navy yard yesterday when Admiral Dewey arrived.

BOY GREETS THE ADMIRAL.

From the office Admiral Dewey went with Rear Admiral Philip to the latter's residence, where he was received by Mrs. Philip. He remained there a short time, and then returned to the Undine. As he reached the wharf Fletcher Rogers, fourteen years old, of 214 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, who happened to be on a visit to the navy yard with his married sister, Mrs. Beal of 73 Orange Street, Brooklyn, stepped up to Admiral Dewey and extended his hand in a frank, boyish fashion.

"Look at this dear little boy here," said Admiral Dewey to Commandant Philip.

"Admiral," said young Rogers, "I want to shake hands with you."

"Why, God bless you, yes," said Admiral Dewey, giving him a right cordial shake.

"Now, Admiral," said the delighted but unsatisfied Young America, "my sister is here, and she'd like to shake hands with you, too."

"With pleasure," said Admiral Dewey smiling. "I never refuse to shake hands with the ladies."

Mrs. Beal then came forward, and was gratified by not only a handshake, but a compliment from the gallant Admiral.

Admiral Dewey and his officers wore dress uniform. Rear Admiral Philip and the other navy yard officers wore their fatigue uniforms. This is according to naval etiquette. Gunners were on the Cos Cob wharf prepared to fire the Admiral's salute of seventeen guns as Admiral Dewey took his departure. Lieut. Brumby, however, informed Commandant Philip that it was Admiral Dewey's wish that the salute be omitted, and this wish was complied with, to the disappointment of many of the men in the navy yard, who wanted the guns to boom their loudest in honor of Manila's hero. After Admiral Dewey had shaken hands with Rear Admiral Philip and Capt. Wildes he re-entered the Undine and the crowd cheered again. The barge steamed out into the stream and was soon out of sight.

While Admiral Dewey was paying his respects to Rear Admiral Philip, the tug Lamont arrived at the navy yard with Rear Admiral Sampson, Lieut. Commander John C. Frémont, Supervisor of the Harbor, and Lieut. Commander C. McR. Winslow of the Nashville on board. They came to perfect details with Rear Admiral Philip as to the naval parade.

Owing to the visit of Admiral Dewey to the navy yard Commandant Philip was unable to pay his visit to Rear Admiral Howison. This duty he will attend to some time to-day.

DEWEY DECORATIONS ALL OVER

Poor as Well as Rich Have Decked Out Their Houses in Gala Dress in Honor of the Admiral.

On the occasion of the last jubilee of Queen Victoria, the London papers had a splendid chance to indulge in their favorite occupation of drawing philosophical comparisons. It chanced that at the same time in which England was celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, a French officer who had done something, or was supposed to have done something which called for his country's plaudits, returned to Paris.

The London newspapers devoted much space to contrasting the styles of celebration of the two nations, and, in particular, compared the solid and carefully prepared decorations of the British metropolis with the hastily arranged adornments of the French capital.

If it be really true that a nation's character can be read in its manner of decorating its cities, then the American character, as shown by the adornment of New York at the present time, is not hard to understand. Thoroughness and the capacity for hearty and genuine enthusiasm are written all over the city. The letters of the writing have become more prominent every day of the past week, until now it seems that nothing more could be done to make them conspicuous.

The decorations in honor of the return of Admiral Dewey are now universal, and of an elaborateness never before seen in this country. The more striking and original displays were naturally not prepared until the day of the land parade came near, and yesterday decorations upon which much time, money, and thought have been lavished were seen for the first time.

It was to be expected that the finest displays would be along the route of the land parade, and there is hardly a house, store, or office building on Riverside Drive, West Seventy-second Street, West Fifty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue which does not show adornment of some kind. A few of the most striking decorations were described in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, but there are so many now in place that only a small proportion can be mentioned.

ON SEVENTY-SECOND STREET.

Some of the prettiest schemes of decoration in the city are to be found in Seventy-second Street. One house in particular, Henry Siegel's, at the northwest corner of West End Avenue, presents a charming appearance. This is partly due to the fact that the house is almost covered by greenery, but the decorations themselves show excellent taste and much originality. Portraits of Admiral Dewey in colored relief alternate with coats of arms, while the colors of the National flag appear ten times more beautiful than in most places elsewhere, on account of the green background.

On Seventy-second Street is also to be seen a temporary stand, built with as much care as though it were a permanent appendage of the house. It is outside of No. 128, occupied by Daniel O'Day. Finely designed balustrades and posts have been used in this, the most luxurious stand in the city, which is also decorated with a profusion of bunting. Near by the Colonial Club displays effective decorations in massed colors.

The home of Peter Doelger on Riverside Drive is another conspicuous house. It is almost completely covered with bunting in the National colors. The Columbia Institute has also been decorated with a great deal of taste.

One of the most ingenious displays in the city is that outside the Eden Musée. The front has been converted into an imitation of a battleship, with guns protruding from turrets, and fighting tops, while a bronze American eagle surmounts the whole, stretching its wings over thirty feet. Few flags of any country but the United States are visible anywhere. In some cases those of various nations are found as streamers.

The color display along Fifth Avenue goes on developing daily. The Knickerbocker Club at Thirty-second Street looks remarkably gay at present. Two strings of code flags run from a flagpole on the roof to the eaves, and there are two rows of American eagles and shields with a large gilt medallion of Dewey beneath them. The New York Club at Thirty-fifth Street has one of the most beautiful displays in the city. Prominent in its color scheme are three American shields, an eagle surmounting the center one, connected by ropes of bunting, the whole affair bordered with red, white, and blue electric lights and charmingly set off by a background of ivy.

THE DECORATIONS DOWN TOWN.

The decorations in the lower part of the city blossomed out yesterday to a more notable beauty than they have shown hitherto. The staid and massive buildings, which range like immovable giants along Broadway, attracting the wondering gaze of the tourists on incoming ocean liners, now present kaleidoscopic fronts, which seem to transform the famous thoroughfare. Entrances to big office buildings in whose vicinity nothing less sombre than the tray of some itinerant souvenir vender customarily lingers, were gay with bunting and flags and portraits of the man who has brought about the change. Even the churches have taken on the garments of rejoicing for the great occasion. There is not, to be sure, much variety in the colors with which Broadway has bedecked itself, but as they are the same colors which were carried to victory at Manila, their sameness is not encountering much criticism.

The decorations down town are by no means confined to Broadway, however. They have made Wall Street a vista of waving flags, and they brighten up a good many narrower and humbler thoroughfares and buildings, where patriotism must perforce be displayed on a less expensive scale. The poorer section speaks a welcome as warmly as it is spoken anywhere, however, and it is worth noting how many strips of bunting offer the Admiral the hospitality of dirty corner grog shops and cheap tonsorial emporiums in the hands of Italian artists. One of the popular styles of decoration in the neighborhood of the lower East River front is a long strip of bunting containing rows of the Admiral's pictures, each flanked by an American flag on one side and an Admiral's flag on the other.

IN THE FINANCIAL SECTION.

Banks, trust companies, and insurance companies rival each other in the financial district in their displays of the American flag, while some of the last-named concerns have hung out the Union Jack alongside it, an act which does not seem to have hitherto stirred the ire of any belligerent jingo. The Western National Bank entrance, at Pine and Nassau Streets, is noticeable among its neighbors. Over it there is placed a big elliptical American shield, surrounded by festoons of flags and surmounted by a gilt eagle holding in its beak a bunch of red, white, and blue ribbons. Another strikingly decorated building nearby is the Mutual Life. On either side of its main entrance rise panelings of red and white bunting, with festoons of flags draped about an American shield just over the entrance a magnificent mass of bunting is draped, and from this as a background a curved cloth sign projects, showing the word "Welcome" in white letters on a blue background. Perched upon it a gilded eagle stands with outspread wings. Flags flying on poles which are fastened beneath many of the windows complete the scheme.

The chief part of the Wall Street decorations consists of simple flags fluttering from poles in this way, and their number is fairly surprising. The Sampson Building, at 63 Wall Street is rather set apart from the fact that there one gigantic flag is used, being so hung as to cover about half the entrance. The Stock Exchange and the Produce Exchange are apparently to remain almost, if not quite, without external decoration. The Sub-Treasury is also undemonstrative.

The color scheme which is to adorn Trinity Church, where one may stand to best observe the long avenue of Wall Street flagpoles, is being slowly developed. The tall Gothic windows are to be bordered with bunting in the navy colors—blue and white. Flags and streamers are to be freely used about its roof and windows.

STUYVESANT STATUE ADORNED.

One of the few prominent structures on Lower Broadway which are now undecorated is the Exchange Court Building, 52 Broadway. Above its entrance are several statues of heroic size. One of these is old Gov. Peter Stuyvesant—stern-faced and wooden-legged. An office boy had taken pity on his lack of adornment and tossed a long line of ticker tape at the immovable Dutchman from an upper window. It landed on his shoulders, wound caressingly about his neck, curled gracefully about the petrified wooden leg, and fluttered for several hours in the breeze, under the nose of the Governor's neighbor, Hendrik Hudson.

The shop district in the lower part of the town is not so pretentiously decorated as the financial section, but its patriotism is quite as effervescent. Fulton Street, looking east from Broadway, much resembles Wall Street, in fact, in the general scheme of its color display, and shows a good-sized forest of flags. Here and there are some formidable works of art, representing recent naval achievements, of which Wall Street cannot boast. A Nassau Street store has a rather unique arrangement. Its big show window contains a life-size portrait of the Admiral in full dress, represented on the bridge of the Olympia, holding a binocular and wearing a worried look. A placard set by itself on the floor bears the elegantly finished and striking inscription, "The noblest Roman of them all." Its author had apparently thought it too radical a step to describe the Admiral as the noblest American.

The vicinity of the City Hall, itself one of the most elaborately decorated structures in the city, is a section where adornment abounds. Practically all the prominent buildings facing City Hall Park display the National colors, the appearance of the newspaper buildings on Park Row being especially noteworthy. The Post Office is beginning to blossom out in fitting style, thanks to the public spirit of Postmaster Van Cott, who has put his hand into his own pocket to provide this desired condition. He signed a contract with a Fulton Street firm yesterday to decorate the building at his expense, having upon application to the Post Office Department at Washington received only the cheering news that there was no appropriation for the decorations. Only the north and south sides are being decorated, the west side could not be artistically adorned just now, because of an unsightly scaffold erected there by men at work upon it.

ON THE LOWER EAST SIDE.

"Little Italy," the Bowery, "Chinatown," and the wide east side are in many districts bedecked as for some great National holiday. None of the inhabitants or dealers in those quarters expects Dewey to parade through his street, but nevertheless many of the decorations compare very favorably with some of the elaborate exhibitions of bunting in streets through which he will pass. The buildings on the east side are narrower and lower than the tremendous edifices of the principal thoroughfare of New York, but many had just as much in the way of display, in proportion to size, and some had even more.

Many private houses in the poor districts were also profusely decorated. Flags, streamers, pennants, portraits of the returning hero of Manila, were everywhere in evidence, and the red, white and blue fluttering in the breeze gave a gay and festive appearance to all around. Many decorated in honor of the event, and others vied with them. Some decorated to advertise their stores, and householders decorated the fronts of their houses because they were seized with the epidemic of decoration.

A walk through Mott Street above Chinatown, Mulberry Bend Park, and the neighboring streets furnished evidence that the children of Italy and the very poor among them were not behind in manifestations of welcome. Nearly all the buildings around Mulberry Bend Park showed the American colors, and in many instances these were intertwined with Italian flags. In several-houses where the housewives had hung out their day's washing on the fire-escapes, shirts and other underwear were interspersed with flags and streamers.

An Italian restaurant window showed the Italian and American flags intertwined over a picture of Dewey, and beneath was a notice that a Dewey dinner with a pint bottle of wine and plenty of macaroni and cheese could be had for 30 cents. A decorated soda water stand sold Dewey soda at 1 cent and 2 cents per glass.

There were a couple of hundred or more pushcart vegetable and fruit vendors lined up along Mulberry Street and neighboring streets, and almost every other one had one or more flags nailed to the cart. Some were plain American flags, others joined with Italian colors and pictures of Dewey with inscriptions that read: "The Hero of Manila."

CHINATOWN IN GAY DRESS.

Chinatown also came to the front yesterday, and dragons of all sizes and colors and shades of ferocious expression waved gently alongside the Stars and Stripes. Half a dozen Celestials were found busy fastening bunting all round the fire-escapes of the Chinese restaurant. A gorgeous yellow silk flag with a blue dragon whose long tail had many twists in it had already been placed in position, and a couple of Chinese designs that looked like a cross between fancy lanterns and headdresses, with long pendant ribbons, had been suspended from one of the windows, as also a portrait of Dewey, "Plaps Dewey he come take dinner heah," was the reply obtained from one of the Celestials when asked why they were decorating.

A Chinaman who had a pile of sugarcane sticks on a stand had labeled them "Sugarcane from Manila," and said he was going to send some to the Admiral. Another restaurant in Mott Street, besides bunting and Dewey's portrait, had the letters "Welcome" arranged in a series of banners. The Joss House at 16 Mott Street was also decorated with flags and lanterns.

It was announced in Chinatown that to-morrow night there will be a continued bombardment of the Spanish fleets in Manila and off Santiago, but this time the artillery will be scores of thousands of firecrackers of all sizes. A dinner to Admiral Dewey's Chinese cook and other Chinese servants was also talked of.

Up East Broadway, as it branches off from Chatham Square, there was only a sprinkling of decorations, and that was also the condition of the cross streets up as far as Jefferson Street. Hester Street showed more signs of patriotism, and here several buildings had long streamers of white and blue crossed from top to first floor, with flags fluttering in the breeze. Some push-cart men were heard crying their wares in Yiddish, "Buy in your stock of grapes at 3 cents a pound to-day, for in the Dewey parade you won't get them at 10 cents."

Allen Street was fairly well decorated, but there was a handsome display of bunting along Grand Street from the Bowery almost down to the East River. A dry goods store at 291 Grand Street had the entire front of the building covered with bunting and large flags, and a neighboring building had hundreds of small flags fluttering, making the sound of a large number of birds in flight.

As one proceeded further up town there was a continuance of decorations upon stores and houses. The red, white, and blue on the buildings around Tompkins Square made a cheerful and pleasing harmony with the green of the trees and the climbing ivy, especially at the upper end. Down Avenue A several thousand flags were seen and numerous flags and an abundance of bunting greeted the eye along the side streets.

IN OLD GREENWICH VILLAGE.

The fact that the line of march of the Dewey parade fails to include the old Greenwich Village section has not dimmed the patriotism of the residents in the least. The entire district is decorated as though "Cousin George" himself was due to pass through.

There is hardly a house or store in the village that does not pay respect to the Admiral in some way. Flags of the largest sizes swing from the windows, the roofs, or from poles. The proverbial cautiousness of the residents of this section is exemplified in the number of flags to be seen at half mast. This action has no relation to Dewey, but is a sign that high winds are feared by Greenwich weather observers.

Of course the largest displays of bunting, flags, and pictures are to be seen on Bleecker Street and Greenwich Avenue, but Grove Street is by no means out of sight or mind. Crooked little West Fourth Street, which generally runs north, is another street where the ebullition of patriotism has found vent in flags and distortions of the Admiral's countenance.

If a Greenwich Village house has not a flag hung out, pictures are sure to be visible. Particularly so is this true of West Fourth Street. In some houses the enthusiasm is so great that five alleged portraits of America's latest "Immortal George" are seen in one small parlor window.

The favorite chromo represents the Admiral in an uncomfortable appearing full dress uniform surveying the battle of Manila Bay, his cap being crushed in one hand as he grasps the railing. The entire Greenwich Village section is partial to this representation.

TWO FINELY DECORATED STORES.

One of the most elaborately decorated of the Third Avenue stores is that of Bloomingdale Brothers, at Fifty-ninth Street. The huge building is one mass of flags, each window furnishing a display of the Stars and Stripes.

The features in the decorations are found over the main entrances. On the Third Avenue side is an enormous portrait of the Admiral in fatigue uniform of blue and white, the frame consisting of incandescent lights. A large and elaborate view of the battle of Manila Bay is shown over the Fifty-ninth Street entrance, with Dewey's famous words, "You may fire when ready, Gridley," occupying a prominent place.

H. C. F. Koch & Co.'s store, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, presents an imposing appearance, and is one of the most elaborately decorated structures up town. From sidewalk to cornice it is a mass of bunting and flags of every size. Broad bands of red, white, and blue bunting are stretched diagonally across the front, while over the windows are fans and rosettes.

Directly over the main entrance to the store is a huge portrait of Admiral Dewey twenty feet square. It depicts the Admiral sitting in an easy chair on the deck of the Olympia. Surrounding the picture is a broad gold frame, in which are set electric bulbs. Besides these there are a number of arc lights in front of the building, which set off the decorations admirably at night.

D. M. Williams & Co.'s store at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, is also artistically decorated. On the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street front are huge columns of yellow bunting, and between them, in frames of red, white, and blue bunting, are portraits of Admiral Dewey. Flags float from every window and streamers from every flag pole.

LITTLE TO BE DONE ON ARCH.

Expected Scaffolding Will Be Removed To-morrow—J. Q. A. Ward's Splendid Group Bathed in Rose Color.

The great figure of Victory which crowns the Dewey triumphal arch was seen bathed in marvelous rose color by the setting sun at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the sight drew exclamations of admiration from the thousands of persons who thronged Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and Madison Square. J. Q. A. Ward's splendid group is regarded by his fellow-sculptors of the National Sculpture Society as among the finest works produced by their veteran President. It was virtually completed yesterday, and, as the scaffolding at the top of the arch was taken down, the public had for the first time an opportunity to see the group to full advantage.

Every effort is being made to complete the arch so that all the scaffolding may be removed to-morrow afternoon. What remains to be done is the placing of the top part of the uppermost cornice in position, with the dolphins at the four corners of it; the inscriptions on the north and south sides of the attic, the bas-reliefs for the side spandrels, the remainder of Mr. Martiny's group facing the northeast pier, and portions of the bases of the piers.

This sounds—and looks—a good deal more formidable than it really is. As a matter of fact, it can all be done very quickly, as the sections of the moldings, figures, and bas-reliefs are all finished and ready within the inclosure round the arch for hoisting into place. The greater part of what is yet to be done, moreover, will be accomplished by the ordinary mechanics. The skilled modelers have completed their portions of the task in everything but unimportant details, and if they did nothing more the public would hardly be the wiser, however much the sculptors might grumble.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE ATTIC.

The inscriptions which will appear on the attic of the arch will be in plain Roman lettering. The letters have been made ready for affixing to the "staff" background, and are lying spread out at the foot of the arch. On the north side will appear the inscription originally intended for the south, the change having been made on account of the approach of the land parade being arranged from the opposite point to that which the designer of the arch regarded as inevitable. It will read as follows:

TO ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY,
GREETING, WELCOME, HONOR,
FROM THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK,
SEPTEMBER XXX., MDCCCXCIX.

The inscription at the south will read:

TO THE GLORY OF THE AMERICAN NAVY
IN GREETING TO ITS ADMIRAL
TO SIGNALIZE THEIR TRIUMPHS
A GRATEFUL CITY PROTECTED BY
THEIR VALOR
HAS BUILT THIS ARCH, A. D. MDCCCXCIX

The east and west sides of the entablature will bear the single words, "SANTIAGO" and "MANILA," respectively.

Were not another stroke of work done upon the arch, it would yet be a splendid example of American sculpture and worthy of the occasion which led to its creation. The workmen yesterday filled in with "staff" most of the blank spaces which before gave to the structure such an unfinished effect, and as soon as the "staff" squares were in place, the plasterers were ready to finish them so as to form plain surfaces.

CROWDS ABOUT THE ARCH.

The number of persons who crawd the streets around the arch increases daily. The crush in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday was as great all day long as during an election night. The arch has become, from one of the attractions of the Dewey festivities, the chief attraction next to the Admiral. New Yorkers and visitors alike talk about it and go to look at it every time they have a chance.

A few favored persons have been allowed to mount to the top of the structure, and they gladly made their way up the steep, perpendicular ladders, in order to be able to say that they had seen the sculptors' work at close range. Charles Dewey, Admiral Dewey's brother, and Mrs. Charles Dewey mounted to the top of the arch on Tuesday, and yesterday a few naval officers who are staying at the Albemarle Hotel obtained similar privileges.

Charles R. Lamb, the designer of the arch, also mailed invitations to the newspapers to send their representatives, who would be allowed to go to the top of the structure and "see the view from there." The view certainly is an excellent one, but it is no better than can be obtained from any of the high buildings in the neighborhood, and Mr. Lamb, in his modesty, forgot that it was by no means the most interesting feature of the top of the arch.

Indeed, the fact that it is Mr. Lamb whom the public has to thank, not only for the general design of the arch and colonnade, but also for the first suggestion of such a work and for most unselfish and undivided labor after his plan was accepted, seems to be generally overlooked.

COLONNADE ALMOST FINISHED.

The colonnade is about as near completion as the arch. Only one of the figures designed by Herbert Adams to front the columns has not been placed in position, while a few finishing touches are all that are necessary on the groups against the end pillars, fronting the north and south at Twenty-sixth and Twenty-third Streets respectively.

The molding facing the stands at both sides of Fifth Avenue on a line with the colonnade has been nearly finished, and the effect is excellent. Especially so is the break in the lines where entrances to the stands have been made. Doubtless the women who will occupy seats will be dressed in bright colors, and the wisdom of the sculptors' course in leaving their work in plain white will be apparent. Even now, with the ugly stands in juxtaposition to the beautiful lines of the arch and colonnade, the many decorations of surrounding buildings supply almost all the gala effect desirable.

It has been suggested that if the medallion bas reliefs of American naval celebrities intended for the attic of the arch be not used there, they be placed on the molding fronting the stands. The idea was mentioned to some of the members of the National Sculpture Society yesterday, and may be carried into effect.

One feature of the stands is generally regarded as most unfortunate. The one at the west side of Fifth Avenue entirely obstructs the view of the arch from Broadway above Twenty-fourth Street. The position of the arch at the junction of Broadway and Fifth Avenue was chosen because a view of it could be obtained from both thoroughfares, and the fact that the space near the Worth Monument would almost certainly be utilized for a stand was forgotten.

THE ILLUMINATIONS AT NIGHT.

Fine Displays in Portions of the City—No Red Fire Burned.

Although the illuminations last night were by no means as extensive as they will be to-morrow and Saturday, fine displays were seen in isolated portions of the city.

One of the finest displays was that on the Hotel Bartholdi, which was completely outlined in incandescent lights. A number of the theatres had more or less elaborate displays, that on Daly's Theatre being the most effective. The decorations of this building are an example of what may be done with comparatively simple materials, the single line of red, white, and blue lights, backed by the massed greenery and the great gold eagle, appearing to far better advantage than many more ambitious arrangements.

There was no burning of red fire at the Battery. An unauthorized announcement that this part of the celebration would take place after dark led a number of people to visit the Battery. Some of them lingered around until after 9 P. M., expecting that the red fire would be burned.

Employes of the Staten Island ferryboats said that they had not noticed any red-fire illumination on either the Long Island or Staten Island shore. There was no demonstration along the North or East River, either.

The bridge illumination test did not occur last night, the last two letters in the "Welcome Dewey" being incompleted. The expectation was to finish the work by 2 o'clock this morning, and the current will be turned on this evening about 7:30.

Brooklyn's Triumphal Pillars.

The two triumphal pillars being erected on Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, will, it is expected, be completed to-day. The two big searchlights, which were borrowed from the navy yard authorities, were mounted on platforms beside the columns yesterday. The lights will sweep almost the entire bay and well up the East River. They will be ready for operation to-morrow night.

Alive and Yet Dead

That's the condition of many people. For those there is a remedy which will brace them up and make life worth living. It is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has cured indigestion, constipation, biliousness, fever and ague, and malaria for half a century past, and will continue to, so long as these evils exist. See that a **Private Revenue Stamp** covers the neck of the Bottle.

Beware of Substitutes or Imitations

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

The GORHAM Co.
Silversmiths
ask the Attention of VISITORS to New York not only to the Collection of LARGE and BEAUTIFUL PIECES now to be seen at their Warerooms, but to the many SMALL and INEXPENSIVE THINGS which they are now making in STERLING SILVER
BROADWAY corner 19th Street

Every where the Bill of Fare says
Uneeda Biscuit

You'll also see
Uneeda Jinjer Wafer
Made only by NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

Wm Vogel & Son

Days Like These

When everybody is out to see the sights, is the time you should be comfortably clad. If you haven't a Fall Overcoat, you should have one. For comfort and real elegance we have yet to see a better gentlemen's Fall Overcoat than the fine Black Worsted Thibet—silk-lined throughout to the edge; Overcoat we offer at

$19.

$25.00 would be the price anywhere else.

Fall Hats and Gloves are ready.

Broadway and Houston St.

Wholesale Buyers of Furs are requested to place orders not later than October 15th. After that date no orders will be accepted with the understanding that duplicates shall be furnished. We cannot fill orders later in the season to the detriment of those who place them early. All the leading styles in reliable furs, which merchants can recommend to customers, are now ready for inspection.

C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturing Fur Merchant,
Wholesale and Retail,
West 42d St. (Bet. B'way and 6th Av.)

N. B.—Now is the best time to have furs made to measure, or alterations or repairs made.

Veuve Clicquot Champagne.

Yellow Label "Sec"
EXTRA DRY.
Gold Label "Brut"
NATURAL DRYNESS.
The Perfection of Fine Champagnes.

Choice Oriental Pearls
all sizes, of the extremely fine quality now so much desired but so difficult to obtain
264 FIFTH AVENUE
Howard & Co.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.
FLEMISH OAK HALL CHAIRS
$3.75
45 West 23d Street.

OFFICE SYSTEM APPLIED TO LETTERS.
GLOBE DESKS
THE GLOBE-WERNICKE
Sectional Letter Filing Cabinets
Systematize Your Correspondence and are Convenient and Practical.
The Globe-Wernicke Co., Fulton & Pearl Sts.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N.Y.
6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

An Old Nurse for Children.
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Our two greatest possessions—Dewey and Abbey's Effervescent Salt, "the 'salt' of salts."

LIEUT. BRUMBY SEES THE MAYOR.

His Appearance at the City Hall Causes Much Excitement.

Flag Lieutenant Brumby of Admiral Dewey's staff made an official visit to Mayor Van Wyck shortly before noon yesterday. The Lieutenant was in ceremonial full-dress uniform, and his appearance in the City Hall, which was crowded by persons in quest of stand tickets, was the cause of considerable excitement. Mr. Brumby remained only a few moments, and his interview with the Mayor was of the most formal character.

Later in the day Charles Dewey of Montpelier, Vt., brother of the Admiral, and his nephew, Edward W. Dewey, of this city, paid their respects to the Mayor, with whom they chatted for a few moments.

OHIO TROOPS ON THE WAY HERE.

Through the Generosity of John R. McLean and Gov. Bushnell.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 27.—For a time to-day the proposed trip of the Ohio National Guard to New York to participate in the Dewey celebration was abandoned, but, owing to the generosity of Gov. Bushnell and John R. McLean, the trip will now be made.

All arrangements had been completed, when, at a late hour last night, Attorney General Monnett gave an opinion that the funds of the State could not be used for defraying the expenses, and on the strength of that the Adjutant General issued an order calling the trip off.

The officers of the Fourth Ohio Regiment were prompt to act, however, and after much telegraphing, matters were so arranged that they started to-night. When John R. McLean heard of the condition of affairs, he called up Gov. Bushnell by telephone and insisted that it would not do to have Ohio unrepresented at New York. He and the Governor then agreed to guarantee the expenses of the trip, in case there should be any difficulty in getting the money from the State Treasury.

The Columbus Regiment, the Fourth, goes by the Erie Road, and is due to reach New York to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

GENERAL ORDER TO THE POLICE.

Chief Devery Makes Arrangements for Land and Naval Parades.

Chief of Police Devery yesterday issued a general order embracing all his instructions to policemen and detectives during the Dewey demonstration. During the naval parade there will be thirteen ambulance and signal stations along the North River water front and twenty stations where patrol wagons will be stationed for use as ambulances.

During the land parade there will be seventeen telephone stations along the line of march and thirty-six stations where patrol wagons will be stationed for ambulance use. At all of the telephone stations there will be details of officers and a direct telephonic connection with Police Headquarters. There will be two surgeons at each ambulance station, equipped with instruments, &c.

During the naval parade there will be a detail of police on each excursion boat, and a code of signals has been established by which they can communicate with the police patrol boats. The flagship of the police fleet will be the Patrol, under command of the Chief of Police.

The police will all wear white gloves, and are instructed not to draw their sticks, which will be worn in their trousers pockets, except in extreme cases. Trucks will not be allowed along the line of march standing either in the main or side streets. Persons will not be permitted to stand on barrels or boxes along the line of march.

Ireland Sends Tribute to Dewey.

The Irish Society of America has received a wreath of shamrocks and laurel from Ireland. It is entwined with Irish and American flags. The Sixty-ninth Regiment will present this token of Ireland's admiration to Admiral Dewey as the command marches past the reviewing stand on Saturday.

Hoboken Will Celebrate.

The Hoboken Common Council met last night and decided to decorate the City Hall in honor

NAVAL PARADE FORMATION

Vessels That Will Take Part in To-morrow's Demonstration.

THE LINE TO BE A LONG ONE

Start Will Be Made from Quarantine at 1 o'Clock—Olympia and Mayor's Boat Abreast.

Gen. Howard Carroll, the Chairman of the Committee on Water Parade, which takes place to-morrow afternoon, yesterday gave out the official list of vessels which will take part in that demonstration, together with the formation of the line. In the line there will be 14 naval vessels of all classes, 5 revenue cutters, 3 army transports, and 1 army hospital ship, representing the Federal Government. Besides these there will be a number of vessels owned by the State and the city, 94 steam yachts, 92 merchant vessels, and about 135 tugs, propellers, and barges. Among the most notable of the vessels participating in the parade will be the Buena Ventura, the first prize ship caught by the American Navy in the late war.

The parade will start from the Quarantine at 1 o'clock and all vessels participating are expected to be in position a half hour earlier. The first division (yachts) will form in column of twos, heading south, with leading vessels opposite Quarantine, and about midway between the Staten Island and Long Island shores. The second division (merchant marine) will form in column of twos, heading south, with leading vessels at Bay Ridge bell buoy. The third division (tugs and unattached vessels) will form in column of threes, heading south, with leading vessels at red buoy, off Erie Basin.

ORDER OF THE PARADE.

The parade will move in this order:

Police boat Patrol.
Fireboats New Yorker and Van Wyck.
Sandy Hook.
Armored cruiser Olympia, flagship of Admiral Dewey.
Having on board Mayor Van Wyck and representatives of the City of New York.
Chicago, protected cruiser, flagship of Rear Admiral Howison.
New York, armored cruiser, flagship of Rear Admiral Sampson.
Indiana, battleship, first-class.
Massachusetts, battleship, first class.
Texas, battleship, second class.
Brooklyn, armored cruiser.
Lancaster, gunnery ship, type of old navy, of the Hartford class.
Marietta, gunboat.
Scorpion, auxiliary cruiser.
Porter, Dupont, Ericsson, Windom, Cushing, torpedo boats.
Manning, Algonquin, Gresham, Windom, Onondaga, revenue cutters.
Sedgwick, McPherson, McClellan, transports.
Missouri, hospital ship.
Steamer Monmouth.
Flying flag of the State of New York, and having on board representatives of the Naval Militia of New York.
The Monmouth to be followed by other vessels of the Naval Militia.
Official boats of the city.
General Slocum, having on board the General Committee of Citizens.
Glen Island, having on board the General Committee of Citizens.
Mount Hope, having on board the Legislative Branch of the City Government.
Warwick, having on board the heads of City Departments.
Matteawan, having on board members of the Press.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

Yachts.
Under command of Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan,
Corsair—Flagship.

No. Port Column.	No. Starboard Column.
2—Niagara.	1—Erin.
4—Josephine (Widener.)	3—Nourmahal.
6—American.	5—Sapphire (Barber.)
8—May.	7—Kanawha.
10—Columbia.	9—Erl King.
12—Anita.	11—Narada.
14—Alberta.	13—Sultana (Drexel.)
16—Emilia.	15—Sagamore.
18—Idalia.	17—Pelicia.
20—Hiawatha.	19—Marietta.
22—Intrepid.	21—Susquehanna.
24—White Ladye.	23—Eugenia.
26—Aloha.	25—Black Pearl.
	25½—Rahda.
28—Zara.	27—Enterprise.
30—Ituna.	29—Elerba.
32—Ballamona.	31—Mindora.
34—Vergana.	33—Wild Duck.
36—Wanda.	35—Parthenia.
38—Oneida.	37—Nydia.
40—Sapphire (Drummond.)	39—Lagonda.
42—Santanella.	41—Ibis.
44—Avenel.	43—Admiral.
46—Barraconta.	45—Mayita.
48—Sentinel.	47—Jathaniel.
50—Nearia.	49—Tolnette.
52—Inoya.	51—London.
54—Alfera.	53—Tide.
56—Fedalina.	55—Willada.
58—Sultana.	57—Orienta.
60—Turbese.	59—Palmer.
62—Marion.	61—Courier.
64—Chetolah.	63—Rival.
66—Aquillo.	65—Ava.
68—Katrina.	67—Elsa.
70—Trophy.	69—Nirvana.
72—Sclonda.	71—Margaret (Rutherford.)
74—Sappho.	73—Lavrock.
76—Theresa.	75—Loando.
78—Varuna.	77—Montclair.
80—Margarite.	79—Nada.
82—Grethen.	81—Adelita.
84—Presto.	83—Now Then.
86—Navarch.	85—Techa.
88—Ferbie.	87—Artemis.
90—Cara.	89—Whisper.
92—Nushka.	91—Stellar.
94—Seminole.	93—Normandie.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

Merchant Marine,
Under command of Capt. Perry, (flagship, Red Ash,) with the following aides:
Capt. Edwin Deats, (flagship, William H. Vanderbilt.)
Capt. David Van Cleaf, (flagship, Cyosset.)
Capt. H. M. Smith, (flagship, Montauk.)
Capt. Augustus McKenzie, (flagship, William M. Flint.)
Capt. William M. Burrows, (flagship, Rosalie.)
Steamships Buena Ventura, Ponce, Mackay-Bennett, Miami.

FIRST SECTION.

Steamboats.

Massachusetts,	Republic,
Plymouth,	St. Johns,
City of Lowell,	Shinnecock,
Grand Republic,	Middletown.

SECOND SECTION.

Steamboats.

James A. Baldwin,	New Brunswick, Boston.
City of Troy,	Onetero,
Columbia,	Cambridge,
Montauk,	Saugerties, (Ulster,)

THIRD SECTION.

Steamboats.

John H. Starin,	Sam Sloan,
John Lenox.	Steamer Howard Carroll,

John Lenox having on Myndert Starin, board members of the Laura M. Starin, Arion and Liederkranz Glen,
Societies, who will Mohawk,
sing hymns of welcome when passing the Olympia. Valley Girl.

FOURTH SECTION.

Steamboats.

Cygnus,	Taurus,
Sirius,	Cetus,
Cephus,	William F. Romer.
Pegasus,	

FIFTH SECTION.

Steamboats.

Long Island,	Twilight,
Block Island,	Tolchester,
Gay Head,	Idlewild,
City of Norwich,	Chrystenah.
Continental,	

SIXTH SECTION.

Steamboats.

Homer Ramsdell,	Angler,
J. S. Miller,	Magenta,
Paul Koch,	J. S. Worden,
John Sylvester,	Thomas S. Brennan.
Bay Queen,	

SEVENTH SECTION.

Steamboats.

New Brunswick, (N. Y.,)	Elberon,
City of Hudson,	Black Bird,
Mary Patten,	Bell Horton,
Little Silver,	Midland.
Pleasure Bay,	

EIGHTH SECTION.

Steamboats.

Minnahanock,	William Fletcher,
J. G. Carlisle,	George Starr,
Chancellor,	John E. Moore,
Rockland,	Meta,
P. P. James,	Golden Star.
Crystal Stream,	

NINTH SECTION.

Propellers.

Wanderer,	Baltimore,
Nassau,	John Frye,
Favorite,	General Carr,
Squantum,	Josephine, (Bridgeport.)
Rambler,	

TENTH SECTION.

Propellers.

Homdel,	O. E. Lewis,
King Philip,	Tourist,
Richard Borden,	Northport,
City of Quincy,	Franklin Edson.

ELEVENTH SECTION.

Propellers.

Allen Joy or Rosalie,	Neptune,
Nanticoke,	Park City,
Lagonda,	Pauline,
Colonial,	Endeavorer.

TWELFTH SECTION.

Propellers.

Leader,	Ella,
Johanna,	Meteor,
Greenwich.	Ridgway Park.

THE THIRD DIVISION.

Barges, tugs, propellers, and unattached vessels. Under command of Capt. Fred B. Delzell, (flagship,) with the following aides:
Capt. Walter B. Pollock,
Capt. A. B. Valentine,
Capt. M. Moran,
Capt. E. M. Timmins.

John Neilson,	Charles Spear,
A. M. Church,	New York,
Susquehanna,	Sumner,
St. John's Guild No. 1,	Curry,
St. John's Guild No. 2,	William J. Haskett,
Columbia,	Walter Sands,
Starina,	Chester A. Arthur,
William H. Vanderbilt,	William H. Morton,
Coxsackie,	Geraldine,
E. S. Atwood,	C. P. Raymond,
E. T. Dalzell,	J. F. Lohman,
W. F. Dalzell,	H. B. Moore, Jr.,
C. C. Clarke,	C. M. Depew,
N. Y. C. Tug No. 17,	N. Y. C. Tug No. 18,
Dorothy,	N. Y. C. Tug No. 12,
N. Y. C. Tug No. 19,	N. Y. C. Tug No. 20,
N. Y. C. Tug No. 10,	N. Y. C. Tug No. 13,
N. Y. C. Propeller No. 15,	N. Y. C. Propeller No. 5,
N. Y. C. Propeller No. 11,	N. Y. C. Propeller No. 14,
N. Y. C. Propeller No. 16,	H. U. Palmer,
Montauk,	Charles H. Sennitt,
Lowell M. Palmer,	G. W. Washburn,
J. H. Cordts,	E. H. Mead,
J. C. Hartt,	Hercules,
A. C. Cheney,	W. E. Street,
R. G. Townsend,	Edwin Terry,
S. L. Crosby,	Mercedes,
J. M. Hedges,	Etta Moore,
Robert H. Sayer,	John Taylor,
R. H. Wilbur,	Maria Hoffman,
Arthur W. Palmer,	Pottsville,
Zouave,	Petrolia,
Belle McWilliams,	John Harlan,
Laura Hoffman,	Doctor Witt C. Ivans,
A. W. Booth,	J. L. Luchenbach,
Albert W. Ellis,	W. J. Sewall,
Genesta,	A. J. White,
G. D. Kuper,	Robert Kirkland,
P. Cahill,	Charles Runyon,
Phoenix,	Sea Witch,
Sea Gull,	Speedaway,
Ruffle Bar,	Ceres,
J. S. T. Stranahan,	J. A. Bowker,
A. W. Ellis,	Guiding Star,
L'Hommedieu,	Mutual,
Robert Haddon,	President,
N. B. Starbuck,	E. M. Timmins,
W. E. Ferguson,	Pendall,
A. A. Sumner,	Harry,
Fulton Market,	National,
Rockaway,	L. J. Busby.
J. B. Kuper,	

TRIPS OF THE EXCURSION BOATS.

Arrangements Made for Naval Parade and Fireworks Display.

Elaborate provision has been made to enable New Yorkers and their guests to view to the best advantage the naval parade on Friday, together with the magnificent fireworks display in the evening. Steamers of all descriptions and from many of the principal lines will carry sightseers along the line of parade, and in the evening will make a tour of the harbor and a few miles of the North River. Indeed, the first of the excursions will set out to-night. Among others, the steamer Pegasus of the Iron Steamboat Company will be run on account of the Hudson River Day Line from the West Twenty-second Street Pier, leaving at 7 P. M. The sail will be down the bay to the warships.

The steamer City of Lowell of the Norwich Line will leave Pier 36 North River, and the Plymouth of the Fall River Line will leave Pier 18 North River at 11 A. M. to-morrow for the naval parade, returning after dark, and starting off again for an evening sail to witness the fireworks displays. Saturday morning both steamers will leave the same piers as before to escort Admiral Dewey to Claremont.

The New Haven Line steamer Continental leaves Pier 25 East River at 12:30 P. M. for the naval parade.

The steamer Dolphin starts from the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 10 A. M., from South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, at 10:15 A. M., and from the Battery at 11 A. M., for the naval parade, and, returning, leaves at 7 P. M. for an evening trip.

The Cygnus and Cepheus leave the foot of Ninety-first Street, East River, at 10 A. M., and Thirty-first Street and East River at 10:30 A. M. for the naval parade. Iron steamboats will also leave the Twenty-second Street pier at 11 A. M. for the naval parade, and at 6:30 P. M. from the piers at Twenty-second Street, North River, and Thirty-first Street, East River, for the night trip.

The steamship Miami of the Flagler Florida Eastern Coast System, leaves Pier 31, (new,) North River, both in the afternoon and evening of the naval parade day.

The Onteora of the Catskill Evening Line leaves the foot of Christopher Street at 11:30 A. M. to take part in the parade.

The Sound steamer Montauk leaves the Long Island Railroad dock, Long Island City, at 10:30 A. M. for the parade, stopping at Pier 13, East River, at 11:30 A. M. In the evening it leaves Long Island City at 6:00 P. M. and Pier 13 at 6:30.

The steamer Georgeanna leaves Pier 6 North River, at the foot of Rector Street, at 11 A. M. for the naval parade.

The Winthrop Line steamers, O. E. Lewis and City of Quincy will make afternoon and evening trips from Pier 3 East River. The morning trip will start at 10 A. M.

The steamer Cambridge of Baltimore is scheduled to make afternoon and evening trips to-morrow, leaving Pier 6 North River.

The White Squadron fleet of ocean steamers, including the Aurora, Viking, Elaine, Sylvester, Royal Beauty, and Water Queen, will leave East Twenty-first Street, East River, and West Nineteenth Street, North River, at 10:30 A. M., and Pier 4, East River, at 12 M. In the evening they will leave Twenty-first Street, East River and Nineteenth Street, North River, at 7 P. M., and Pier 4, East River, at 8 P. M.

The Long Branch steamers Columbia and Republic are both scheduled to run on naval parade day. They leave Pier 10, East River, in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7.

CHICAGO DELEGATION HERE.

Make Their Headquarters at the Gilsey House—See the Dewey Arch.

The Chicago delegation, appointed by the municipal authorities there to invite Admiral Dewey to visit the Western city, arrived here at 11 o'clock last night. Mayor Carter H. Harrison did not accompany them. He left the Illinois metropolis at 10 o'clock yesterday and is due here at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Owing to his late coming the proposed visit to-day to the Olympia by the Chicagoans has been abandoned. The formal invitation will be presented to Admiral Dewey at the Waldorf on Sunday.

On their arrival last night the members of the Chicago delegation were met by Secretary E. R. Brainerd and others and escorted to rooms in the Gilsey House, the headquarters of the delegation, and private houses in the immediate vicinity. Tired as they were the men from the West insisted on seeing the Memorial Arch on Madison Square before retiring. They saw it.

The members of the Chicago committee specially request that all residents of their city, now in New York, will call at the committee headquarters, in Rooms 2 and 4, at the Gilsey House, between 9 and 12 o'clock to-day. The Illinois visitors want to honor Admiral Dewey in every possible way and want all Chicagoans to take an interest in the matter.

DEWEY ARDOR FIRED KEENE.

Citizens Burned Band Stands and Barns and Defied Policemen.

Special to The New York Times.

KEENE, N. H., Sept. 27.—This city went more or less crazy over Dewey last night, and the clash that resulted between the citizens and the authorities is not ended yet.

Early yesterday afternoon a permit was granted by the Aldermen for a big bonfire in a vacant lot to celebrate the Admiral's arrival. The citizens and the merchants grew enthusiastic over the idea, the latter depleting their storehouses and cellars of all boxes and barrels. These were carried to the field and made an immense pile, which was saturated with oil.

About 5 o'clock a strong wind set in, and the authorities thought it best to revoke the permit. By 8 o'clock a crowd of 5,000 gathered and waited to see the fire started. Six policemen guarded the place, and said that no fire could be kindled.

The crowd insisted, and while one party of men drew the civil guardians to one side those on the other side fired the pile. The blaze was enormous, and so strong was the wind that the Fire Department was called out. Then the crowd interfered with the firemen in an endeavor to continue celebrating.

The Fire Chief ordered the streams turned on the people, but this did not end the pyromania, and early this morning Arthur Bouvier was caught firing the large grand band stand in the park.

Shortly afterward a crowd of boys set fire to a large barn on Church Street, the loss being $4,000.

TO SERENADE ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Members of the People's Choral Union Will Go Down the Bay To-night.

Nearly 1,500 members of the People's Choral Union will serenade Admiral Dewey with patriotic songs from the deck of the steamer Warwick to-night. Frank Damrosch will direct the serenade, with the assistance of the teachers of the various singing classes. The singers will embark at 7 o'clock, and will carry a large floral design, which will be presented to the Admiral. They expect to begin the serenade at 9 o'clock.

The society rehearsed the following selections last night, which will be sung to-night: "The Star-Spangled Banner," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "A Mountain Fastness," "Hymn of Thanks," "America," "Hallelujah Chorus," "God Bless Our Native Land," and "See, the Conquering Hero Comes."

PLANS FOR FETE IN SHAPE

Rear Admiral Howison's Arrival Necessitated Some Changes.

LEADS SAMPSON IN PARADES

Programme for Saturday—Visiting Troops Arrive—No Smokeless Powder for Salute.

The various committees having charge of the celebrations of to-morrow and Saturday practically ended their labors yesterday, and, with the exception of a few unimportant details, everything is in readiness for the formal welcome to New York of Admiral Dewey and his crew. From early morning until late in the afternoon some of the committees were in session, and a great amount of work that had either escaped notice or that had become necessary through changes in the programme, was accomplished.

Rear Admiral Howison's unexpected arrival in port necessitated a number of changes in the plan outlined by the Reception Committee owing to the fact that he is the senior of Rear Admiral Sampson. These changes, although not apparently important, were made obligatory by naval etiquette, and their settlement gave the committee an opportunity to make public for the first time the programme for the ceremonies which will take place prior to the starting of the land parade Saturday.

As finally arranged, the Committee of Seven which met Admiral Dewey on Wednesday, will go to Tompkinsville on the police boat Patrol, at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. The Admiral, with his staff, will be taken aboard and the Patrol will return to the city, reaching the Battery at 8 o'clock, if possible. Deputy Chief Cortright, with a squad of mounted police, and a troop of cavalry from the National Guard, probably Troop C of Brooklyn, will be waiting the arrival of the party at the Battery, and immediately after the Admiral and the escorting committeemen leave the Patrol, they will enter carriages and be driven to the City Hall, with a part of the troops and police in front, and the rest in the rear. There will be no more than ten carriages in this drive.

When the party reaches the City Hall, the Admiral will be taken to the Mayor's Office or the Governor's Room, where he will be presented to the Mayor. The time elapsing between his arrival and the beginning of the presentation ceremonies will be taken up in rest and the exchange of civilities with some of the distinguished guests of the city.

AFTER CITY HALL EXERCISES.

After the presentation of the loving cup the Admiral and guests will be taken in carriages to the pier at Warren Street, where they will go aboard the steamer Sandy Hook for the trip to Claremont. On the Sandy Hook there will be, besides the Admiral, the visiting Governors and their Adjutant Generals, the other guests of distinction, and the Joint Committee of the Municipal Assembly. These will constitute the party which will take part in the parade, but the privilege of going in the boat has also been extended to the entire Municipal Assembly and the Dewey Executive Committee of 150 citizens. Those of the latter two bodies who may so desire may leave the boat at Claremont, and the reainder will be taken to the Twenty-third Street pier, whence they may make their way as best they can to the reviewing stand at Madison Square.

On the arrival at Claremont the Admiral and the city's guests and the Municipal Assembly Committee will enter carriages and be taken to the rendezvous for the head of the parade. In this drive the carriages will form in reverse order to that to be observed in the procession.

In accordance with naval etiquette the order of the parade was changed so that Rear Admiral Howison, escorted by President Guggenheimer, will follow the personal staff of Admiral Dewey. Then will come in the order named, Rear Admiral Sampson, escorted by President Woods of the Board of Aldermen, and the personal staff of Rear Admiral Sampson; Rear Admiral Philip and St. Clair McKelway, and the staff of Rear Admiral Philip. Senator Chauncey M. Depew, William McAdoo, Gen. Howard Carroll, and Richard Croker, as members of the Committee of Seven, in one carriage, will follow the staff of Rear Admiral Philip. Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton has been detailed as the escort of Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

At the office of Gen. Roe, the Chairman of the Committee on Land Parade, everything was abustle with life and excitement. Troops had begun arriving in the city unexpectedly, and few of them knew where to go or whom to see in reference to obtaining quarters. As a precaution Gen. Roe placed men at the several stations to direct the visitors to their destinations. Up to 10 o'clock last night these out-of-town commands had arrived: Five companies, comprising 320 men, from South Carolina; four companies of the Florida State troops, 140 men; the Walthall Guards, 60 men, from Meriden, Miss.; one company from Macon, Ga., the German Volunteers from Savannah, Ga., under Col. Brooks, and Battery B of Cincinnati.

HOUSING OF VISITING TROOPS.

Gen. Roe announced that troops from other States would be quartered as follows: First Pennsylvania, Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory; Second Pennsylvania, at 31 East Fourth Street; Third Pennsylvania, Eighth Regiment Armory; Ninth Pennsylvania, Twelfth Regiment Armory; Tenth Pennsylvania, Eighth Regiment Armory; Provisional Georgia Battalion, Fourteenth Regiment Armory; Governor's Foot Guards of Hartford, Conn., Sturtevant House; other Connecticut troops, in the steamers on which they travel; Fourth Maryland, Lenox Lyceum; Fifth Maryland, Forty-seventh Regiment Armory; Sumter Guards and Washington Light Infantry of South Carolina, at 66 East Fourth Street; additional South Carolina troops, One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue; New Hampshire Battalion, 68 East Fourth treet; Raleigh (N. C.) Light Infantry, West Side Lyceum, Fifty-second Street and Broadway; unattached Ohio troops, 68 East Fourth Street; Fourth Ohio, Majestic Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue; Fifth Ohio, 31 and 35 East Fourth Street; Indianapolis Light Artillery, 31 East Fourth Street; Mississippi Rifles and Walthall Guards, Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory; Signal Corps of Maine, One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue; five companies of Florida State troops, Twenty-second Regiment Armory; Garrity Rifles, (Texas,) West side Lyceum; Company A, Corcoran Cadets, and Company A, Second Battalion, Washington Light Infantry of the Hoistrict of Columbia, Twelfth Regiment Armory. All the commands from New York State have already been assigned to quarters, some in armories, others in trains and steamers, and others in tramsheds.

The headquarters of the several brigades of the N. G. N. Y. will be as follows: First, Central Park West and Fifty-ninth Street; Second, Hall of Records, Brooklyn; Third, Murray Hill Hotel; Fourth, Seventy-first Regiment Armory; Fifth, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

Gen. Roe, as has been previously stated, will command the column. His staff will be with him, most of the officers acting as aides. Councilman Stewart M. Brice, who was an officer in the volunteer army during the late war, will be the only non-member of the National Guard on the staff of the Commanding General. Reports which came yesterday to Gen. Roe from Major Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the unarmed, or Fourth Division, indicate that there will be fully 5,000 men in that division. Gen. Howard expects that at least 2,000 veterans of the civil war, including a detachment of about fifty ex-Confederates, will be in the line, and he has assurances of the presence of 3,000 men who served in the Spanish-American war, from this and contiguous States.

MUSIC FOR THE SAILORS.

Provision was made at the meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope yesterday for the engagement of two bands of 50 men each to furnish music for the sailors of the North Atlantic Squadron. There will be over 1,200 sailors and marines in this division. Rear Admiral Sampson has expressed some concern as to the manner in which he will get these men ashore. It will be impossible, he said yesterday, for the men to get to the pier at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street in small boats, and he has asked that small steamers be sent to him for the purpose. This wish of the commander of the North Atlantic Squadron will likely be granted to-day by the Committee on Water Parade, which has charge of such matters.

At the meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee a resolution, offered by John H. Starin, was adopted requesting that all church bells in the city be rung at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, the hour at which Admiral Dewey reaches the Battery on his way to the City Hall.

Gen. Carroll, for the Committee on Water Parade, reported that in accordance with numerous requests which had come to him through the press, he had written to Secretary Long asking if it would be possible to use smokeless powder in firing the salute off Grant's Tomb in to-morrow's naval parade. Secretary Long had replied, Gen. Carroll said, that the use of smokeless powder would diminish the picturesque effect of the salute, and hence black powder would be used.

The Mount Sinai Hospital management sent a letter to the committee, offering to treat all cases sent to it during the land parade. All of the hospital staff will be in attendance, it was said, and everything possible will be done for the care of those who may fall ill or get injured during the procession. The offer was accepted with thanks.

The Committee on Stands announced yesterday that provision had been made for 5,000 public school pupils at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, where the children will be arranged so as to display the word "Dewey" in letters of blue on a field of white. At the solicitation of Superintendent Jasper, Mayor Van Wyck has promised that when the carriage in which Admiral Dewey and himself are riding reaches this stand, the carriage will stop while the children, accompanied by a large band, sing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes."

While the troops are passing in review at the triumphal arch, Admiral Dewey and the Mayor will sit in comfortable high-backed chairs, upholstered in blue velvet. The city's guests will be provided with special chairs.

SPURIOUS TICKETS FOR STANDS.

The Fuller Detective Agency, which will furnish the ushers and ticket takers, has informed the committee that there are many spurious tickets to the public stands in circulation. Mr. Fuller asked that fifty samples of each of the various tickets be furnished him for distribution among the ticket takers for the purpose of preventing fraud. The committee, however, was of the opinion that the first tickets presented would, in all probability, be genuine, and that they would furnish a guide to the ticket takers.

Chief of Police Devery said yesterday that on Saturday he would have a detail of eight patrolmen and one Roundsman, mounted, to act as a bodyguard to Admiral Dewey. Three platoons of mounted police, each consisting of one Sergeant, one Roundsman, and twelve patrolmen, will ride at the head of the parade. One Roundsman and twelve mounted patrolmen will be detailed at Claremont, and four Roundsmen and twenty-two patrolmen at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, and a similar detachment at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. A rear guard of one Roundsman and twenty-four patrolmen will follow the parade.

Gen. Howard Carroll announced yesterday that no refreshments would be furnished by the committee during the night parade. All the steamers engaged by the city will return to their wharves at 5 P. M. and will remain there until 7 o'clock, when they will proceed to take part in the night demonstration. In the interim those who desire can go ashore for dinner. The luncheons to be served on the boats consist of chicken, ham, tongue, cheese, and sardine sandwiches; lemonade, ginger ale, whisky and claret punch. Cigars will be furnished on the Mayor's boat only.

Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, said yesterday that these Governors had accepted invitations to be present: Roosevelt, Tunnell of Delaware, Rollins of New Hampshire, Voorhees of New Jersey, Russell of North Carolina, Bushnell of Ohio, Stone of Pennsylvania, Dyer of Rhode Island, McMillin of Tennessee, Wells of Utah, Smith of Vermont, Atkinson of West Virginia, and Richards of Wyoming.

THE VISITORS STILL COMING.

As the day draws nearer when all New York will shout "Welcome!" to Admiral Dewey till its throat is hoarse and its collar wilted, the huge number of strangers in the city is steadily increasing. Every train that rolls into its stations or the stations at Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken, is promptly met by them into the streets and into street cars and cabs to seek out places of abode, and then to eat, drink, and be merry in the metropolis, and pay for it withal. The locomotives are snorting with extra viciousness and the uncommon burdens they are called on to drag, from which no beneficent labor is at hand to furnish relief. The hotels are filling up to the brim, and room clerks are threatened with nervous prostration. But still the visitors come.

They pour through Fifth Avenue and Broadway, the shopping districts, and the parks, and are to be encountered, buoyant, enthusiastic, and energetic in museums and art galleries, on promenades and street cars. There are, in addition, quite a few people who live here the year around and are pretty apt to be in the city now. So that now the ubiquitous pedestrian cannot at present indulge in the pleasure of walking where he sees fit, without running into something of a crowd.

LONG ISLAND TRAFFIC HEAVY.

According to President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company, not a few of Father Knickerbocker's visitors are from far out on Long Island, the home of considerable rural enthusiasm, which also boasts the possession of Oyster Bay and Speonk, Quogue, Yaphank, Aqueboque, and Moriches. The Long Island trains, he says, are doing a big business, and cultivators of Long Island corn and potatoes are forsaking home attractions for the gayety of New York. The fame of Dewey has apparently gone forth from Jamaica to Montauk Point, and the consequences are beginning to materialize.

"We noticed this morning," said Mr. Baldwin yesterday, "that the stream of visitors had begun to make heavy traffic. They are coming in for Dewey Day apparently from the east end of the island. The comfortable class of people there, farmers and other natives, are starting in to spend a few days with their cousins or aunts in New York, determined to give themselves time enough to take in all that is to be seen. As a man said to me this morning, this is a time when the Long Islander discovers that the tie that binds him to his city cousin is a very close one."

Do you anticipate that the heavy traffic may cause you any trouble?" Mr. Baldwin was asked.

"Oh, not at all," said he. "We can handle the entire population of Long Island in one day on our road. To persons living on the island east of about the Bay Shore district we are offering reduced rates for Friday and Saturday—a round-trip ticket for a single fare. We shall not need to run any extra trains in on the days of the celebration, but may have to put on extra sections. We shall preserve our regular schedule, but shall add out-bound trains to reach those points which we ordinarily do not connect at night. There will be one after the fireworks Friday and one about 8 o'clock Saturday."

RUSH AT THE GRAND CENTRAL.

Each train that rolled into the Grand Central Station yesterday and last evening unloaded several hundred strangers. Without exception the through trains were of extra length, and in many instances the trains were run in two sections. All of the New York Central trains from Buffalo and intermediate points during the past two or three days have been filled to their utmost capacity.

General Superintendent Van Etten says that he never knew of a heavier passenger traffic, and the general passenger department and the Wagner managers are at their wits' end to provide cars enough to carry the people. Every old coach that can be found is being pressed into service. The influx of excursionists from all the line of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg branch of the New York Central is uncommonly large.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford trains are bringing New Englanders into town by the thousand. All of the Boston trains yesterday were crowded, and extra cars were attached to each train.

The shopping district was as crowded yesterday as in holiday season, and the passing throngs were kind to the men who sold Dewey souvenirs. The strangers were most in evidence, however, in the neighborhood of the arch and statuary at Madison Square, as usual. Here a mixture of old and young, rich and poor, solemn and frivolous trampled on each others' heels and moved like automatons at the command of a stout, bluecoated fellow with a brogue and a baton.

Olympia's Pharmacist to be Dined.

A committee representing the pharmacists of New York and vicinity boarded the Olympia shortly after she reached her anchorage off Tompkinsville yesterday and asked Mr. Alrik Hammar, the ship's pharmacist, to be their guest at a dinner in his honor at the Drug Club, 100 William Street, Saturday evening. Mr. Hammar said it would give him great pleasure to attend. Covers will be laid at the dinner for three hundred, and the guests will include all the hospital stewards of the escorting fleet.

The Anheuser-Busch DARK
is a new brew of the largest brewery in the world, that possesses the merit of being an old-style German brew, mellow, nutritious, and palatable beyond any other dark beer ever given to the public.—Adv.

EVERY AMERICAN
SHOULD CARRY
A WALTHAM WATCH.
THE BEST
POCKET TIMEPIECE
IN THE WORLD.

WITH DEWEY'S JACK TARS

Stories of Men Who Served the Guns at Manila.

HUMBLE CHAMPION OF SCHLEY

Forecastle's Reverence for the Great Admiral, Who Is Kind to the Youngest Apprentice.

There is a lot of unwritten history about the famous battle of Manila Bay to be gathered on the Olympia, and it is not from the officers that this information is to be obtained, but from the gallant fellows in the forecastle, the men who were behind the guns, and under the guns, and in the bowels of the ship when she was pouring her rain of shot and shell into the unfortunate fleet of Montojo.

It is not an easy task to extract these scraps of history from the jackies, for, in spite of the asseverations of the novelists, they do not sit about and tell wild yarns to each other, or to the green landsmen, only too ready to swallow anything he may hear. The jack tar is too intelligent a fellow for that, and he does not relish being laughed at. He is modest, at least he of the Olympia is, and he seems to have a horror of getting "a piece in the paper" with his name attached, but once get his confidence and get him interested in his subject and he will throw more side lights on history than the chronicler who delves into books for information could ever furnish.

One of the brightest fellows on board the Olympia is Nicholas W. Phillips, a gunner's mate of the first class, who has been in the navy for half a score of years, and who, although a Russian born, has been a citizen of the United States since 1889. Like many Russians, he is a linguist, and speaks six languages fluently. When he can be persuaded to tell something about the battle of Manila he speaks English, and excellent English, too. He superintended the loading and firing of the guns in the forward turret of the Olympia on that famous 1st of May, and he has a few stories up his sleeve that have the merit of being good as well as true.

STORY OF THE GUNNER'S MATE.

"That gun," said Phillips, fondly passing his hand over the polished surface of the big eight-inch starboard forward gun, "did the trick for the Reina Cristina, Montojo's flagship. At least, that is the way it figures in the Admiral's report, and no one knows it better than he does. I remember the shot that did the work, but I couldn't see it land. From the shout that went up after the gun was fired, we in the turret knew that something had happened, and we were told what it was afterward. In all, twenty-six rounds were fired from this turret, and few of them went astray.

"But there is another story connected with that gun that is not so well known," went on Phillips, now fairly started. "A shot from her sunk the transport Mindanao, and she deserved her fate for being sassy. Admiral Dewey will not stand freshness of any sort, and it was not for getting fresh that the Mindanao went to the bottom. But for that trait in her character she might now be sailing gloriously under the Stars and Stripes and doing something creditable. Well, it all came about in this way:

"When the battle opened a transport was seen lying some distance off to our right, and she at once tried to get away. She recognized at once that the neighborhood wasn't a healthy one for Spanish ships, but her Captain got rattled and ran her into shoal water, where she went ashore. She was safe enough, then, and we didn't bother about her. After the battle the little Concord and Petrel steamed up as near as they could get to her, and what does the fool ship do but open on them with shot from her two six-pounders. The little gunboats retaliated, and there was quite an interchange of compliments when the Admiral, who was standing on the bridge, gave orders to put a stop to the Spaniard's nonsense with a shot from our forward eight-inch gun. A minute later you could have driven a horse and cart through the hole in the side of the transport, and that part of the fight was over."

Then Phillips got technical, but in an interesting way, and he talked about gas check pads and breeches and ammunition hoists and a dozen other things that gradually became to be less Greek to his hearer than they had been before. He laughed good naturedly when he heard one of the sightseers talk knowingly to another of the same kind about "this here 8-pounder," and when appealed to at last for an opinion, he ventured to remind the man who knew that there was great difference between an 8-inch and an eight-pounder, and pointed to the fact that the gun on which he was leaning was not to be classed in the small-arm category when she weighed 31,514 pounds and threw a projectile weighing 250 pounds. "When you come to think that something was hit every time that gun spoke," he said, "there isn't much wonder that Spain's fleet went to the bottom."

REVERENCE FOR THE ADMIRAL.

Of course every man on the Olympia reveres Admiral Dewey, and feels that the English language is not broad enough to frame emcomiums sufficiently expressive of his merit, but there is one in particular whose pale face lights up with joy every time the name of the Admiral is mentioned to him or in his hearing. He is Robert S. Maddock of Newburyport, Mass., who when he met the Admiral was an apprentice on the training ship Alliance, then on a cruise in the Mediterranean. Young Maddock is lying in the sick bay, and he will not be able to take part in any of the glorious welcome that awaits his patron, but he feels a keen interest in all that is going on, and says that even if the welcome is all that he has been told it is, it is not half what the Admiral deserves.

The Admiral and Maddock met in an unusual way, and the sequel illustrates another trait in the hero's character. The boy was out in a whaleboat, clearing up the bright work of the Alliance, one day at Gibraltar, when in some way he became jammed between the boat and the side of the ship, and his leg was badly crushed. Maddock was taken to the sick bay, and he lay in his hammock suffering intense pain, when the next day a thunderous salute broke on his ears.

"What's all that?" he inquired of the surgeon.

"Why, Admiral Dewey has just come aboard," said the doctor.

"How I wish I could see him," said the suffering boy forgetting his pain in the longing for the sight of the great man.

A minute later his wish was answered and the Admiral entered the room. He spoke to Maddock in his kindly way and soon

The Wanamaker Store.

Decorations and Attractions

THE Sculptors have given our Public large, artistic and pleasing private decorations for the Dewey Occasion. One of its smallest but most interesting features is found in the medalion portraits of the Admiral and his Captains.

The decorators have graced the Jackies and Winged Victories with the National Flag.

Thousands come here each day to enjoy our contribution to the enthusiasm for the heroes of Manila Bay.

This is the third day of the Fall Expositions of Imported Costumes, Wraps and Lingerie. It would appear from the audiences and comments of the past few days that further emphasis on the importance of this event was, at this time, superfluous. New York people have long since recognized the value of these displays. It is fortunate that the showing of this season comes at a time when so many of our out-of-town friends can enjoy it.

Worthy of Special Attention

A Picture Gallery on the Fifth Floor. Thirty-three splendid pictures from Paris Salons of this year have just been added.

A Model Apartment on the Fourth Floor. An example of good taste in furniture and fittings generally and their arrangement.

The Royal Salons and the Little Paris Store on the Second Floor. Showing of exquisite Imported Costumes and elegant lingerie.

The Rotunda, First Floor. A magnificent display of finest new silks.

An Oriental Room on the Third Floor, illustrating ideal dens, cosy corners and smoking rooms.

The Art Bric-a-Brac Store in the Basement, in which are displayed statuary, bronzes and beautiful specimens of ceramic art.

The Flag of Gems has been removed to the Art Gallery, Fifth Floor. If you have not seen it, know that it has 7,614 jewels;—diamonds, sapphires, rubies—and its market worth exceeds $104,000.

Continental Bicycles, to close the season, $18.
Attractive Chances in Flags and Bunting.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON DEWEY

Governor Declares He Has Steady Habit of Getting First.

THE LESSON FOR AMERICANS

Twelve Thousand Persons at the Mineola Fair Cheer to the Echo Praises of the Admiral.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 27.—The announcement that Gov. Roosevelt would be present at the Queens County Fair here to-day and also make an address attracted 12,000 visitors to the inclosure, and he received a hearty welcome.

The Governor came with Secretary Youngs from Oyster Bay and arrived at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was met at the railroad station by President Titus and the Reception Committee of the society and was escorted to a carriage, in which he was driven about the grounds and then to the east porch of the exhibition building, while the band played "Hail to the Chief." The crowd cheered wildly and the men waved hats and the woman handkerchiefs.

The Governor was introduced to the great assemblage facing the exhibition hall by President Titus. As he was not visible to all, people shouted "Get on a chair," which suggestion he followed, and not only got on one but two chairs, placed facing each other, and from that perch he began, shortly after 3 o'clock, to speak. He said:

"I am going to ask you to be as quiet as possible, and I will keep you but a few minutes. I wanted particularly to come to the Queens County fair because it is my own bailiwick. I am going to talk to you about the lessons we can learn from Brother Dewey. [Cheers.] The Admiral seems to have a steady habit of getting first. [Laughter.] He began it at Manila, and, as practice begets perfection, he practiced it again upon his arrival in New York. I hope we shall all learn as a Nation the lesson to be learned from what Dewey did at Manila, not only all of the heroism, but the further lesson that we need to take to heart that you have got to prepare in advance to achieve any victory. Do you think Dewey could have done what he did off-hand? Not a bit of it. Before Dewey could win Congress had to vote the money to build or purchase the necessary ships. But that took time, for Congress was disposed to be economical, and they said they did not need to have an armed navy—we could do the whole business with an armed tug. But do you think an armed tug would have done the work at Manila or at Santiago Bay? [Great laughter.]

"First Dewey had to have the necessary boats and ships. One of the ships with which Dewey went into Manila Bay was built some fifteen years ago under Secretary of the Navy Chandler, and others under Secretaries Whitney, Tracy, Herbert, and Long. You had to have the ships and guns, then you had to have the money appropriated and men found to build them. Then, again, he had to train the men for them. More was needed than mere courage. The Spaniards had courage, but they were not ready. They fought bravely, but they did not hit; but Dewey's men hit. You have to practice with everything from a shotgun to a rifle.

"Dewey's men hit because they were not only good men, but trained. Then, too, he had to have good officers on the bridge. Without training they could have done little or nothing. I hope within the next few days some of you will have the privilege of visiting the Olympia and seeing what a ship is, or some of the other warships.

"Admiral Dewey and his predecessor gave the training to the men who went to Manila Bay with him. They had prepared, and they won, but no want of preparation would have prevailed if he had not had the right kind of men.

"I was in the Navy Department when Dewey was sent to Manila. We wanted the right kind of man—one who would know how to go to work with the implements put in his hands. That was what made Dewey worth so much to us. He wanted coal, and he got it. He knew his business, and did not have to ask the department about it. Red tape regulations are often made to be broken in war times. Dewey was a man willing to run risks to win. He embodied in his own person the best and most glorious traditions of our navy. You are proud to-day of Dewey and his men because he is of ourselves.

"Admiral Dewey wants what we all want—that the American Navy shall be kept up to the condition in which it now is, and that can be done only by you and your Representatives. There must be no falling off in getting the best ships and training the men at the guns.

"War means that you must practice in peace. If you don't burn powder in practice in time of peace, you can't hit in time of war. You have got to have your men trained. And so it is with the ships. You can't secure a good crew unless you have given them the sea habit. The best landsman had to be put into practice to be of any use at sea. We won the war with such ease because we had made ready and the Spaniards had not. They had three feet of seaweed on their keels.

"Moreover, our men knew how to make repairs to machinery at sea, while the Spaniards had to take their ships to the repair shop. So with the guns; they had guns, too; but they did not fire them straight. Then, also, our men had practiced firing at targets in rough water and sea. So you will see it took preparation to do what was done.

"But it is not only in war that taking pains pays. Spurts do not always count, in fact very seldom do. You don't get good government by hysterics. You don't make much progress in that way. You have to prepare and have forethought and consider a matter in advance.

"Every man on Dewey's Olympia was able to do his duty on that great May day because he had practiced to do small matters well. They had mastered the little details. It is not all romance on a man-of-war. It is about as hard work as can be imagined.

"It is so in politics and in business, and every man must keep his eye on his representative to see what he is doing. The politicians will be what the people will let them be. If you are to keep the flag as great in peace as in war, you must insist that your representatives be honest and decent. Never trust any man if he has not got the fundamental virtues of honesty and decency. [Cheers.]

"One of the reasons why our navy was so good was because none of our men would do anything except for the good of the Government. The Spanish Government, on the other hand, was rotten through and through with corruption. Let me warn you not to touch tricky men—men who will resort to questionable methods which honorable men would despise. I think that a man who would steal for me would steal from me under similar circumstances. He has no conception of honesty. You must insist on honesty and courage in your representatives. The man who is only nice in his own parlor is a piece of bric-à-brac in social life.

"Again, if a man is a natural born fool he is no use. When you get a man who is honest, courageous, and endowed with common sense, then you will have taken a long stride in putting the country where it should be. We must do our part in civic life, as the men of the navy and army do in time of war.

"As the twentieth century opens we find ourselves fronting the world as one of the great nations of the earth, and one which is destined to be one of the greatest in the world. We must take pride in doing our work well as a great Nation well. We have a great work to do, and we must see to it that it is done well. The old nations of the Old World went down because of corruption which ate out their vitals. If we practice honesty coupled with courage and common sense we will survive and never fail."

When the Governor finished a rush was made to shake hands with him, and he was almost smothered, and had to button his light overcoat about him to prevent its being torn from him. The people followed him through the building, shaking hands all the way, and then out on the lawn. He bore it all good-naturedly, and smiled and waved his hat to all. Once in the society's house, he was entertained at a luncheon, at which the officers of the society were present. Later he took the train back to Oyster Bay.

GOVERNOR TO SEE DEWEY TO-DAY.

Gov. Roosevelt, with his entire staff, and under escort of the Naval Militia of the State of New York, will make his official call upon Admiral Dewey on board the Olympia at 1 o'clock this afternoon. He will also pay his respects to Rear Admirals Howison and Sampson while at the naval anchorage off Tompkinsville.

The Governor will be accompanied by Brig. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, and Gen. Greene, and will go down the bay on the steam yacht Wild Duck from Pier A, Hudson River, at noon. The party will be escorted by the steam yacht Aileen, in charge of R. P. Forshew, and commanded by Capt. J. M. Miller of the Naval Militia, with the headquarters staff, and by several of the Naval militia launches.

After Gov. Roosevelt's official calls, he will hold a reception on the old frigate New Hampshire, now used as the headquarters of the Naval Militia of the State of New York, and moored at Tompkinsville.

YALE'S ANNUAL RUSH.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—The annual rush and wrestling matches between the Yale Academic freshmen and sophomores were held to-night. The occasion as usual was made a great demonstration, the college year being ushered in with a brass band and a parade about the vicinity of the campus.

The procession was headed by Capt. McBride of the football eleven and Capt. Allen of the Varsity crew. The seniors carried lighted torches and marched in the van followed by nearly 1,000 representatives of the three lower classes in the order of precedence. The freshmen, 300 strong and enthusiastic, were led to the Hopkins Grammar School lot, above the college, where a champion from the sophomores met a champion from the freshmen in three events.

The rush was a tie between the freshmen and sophomores, each class winning an event, the third being a draw.

SUGGESTS DEWEY PARKWAY

Mr. Risse's Plan to Perpetuate the Triumphal Arch.

AT THE PARK'S NORTHERN END

Board of Public Improvements Unanimously Decides to Give a Public Hearing on the Report.

At a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, yesterday, Louis A. Risse, the Chief Topographical Engineer, submitted a plan for a public park, elliptical in form, at the intersection of One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and suggested that the present Dewey arch be perpetuated at that point.

In his report Mr. Risse states that the establishment of a public place in that locality is advisable, because the northern entrance to Central Park at that point is narrow and will in the near future be entirely inadequate for driving purposes. Seventh Avenue, he says, is practically a part of the park system, from One Hundred and Tenth Street north, being the connecting link between Central Park and the parks and Botanical and Zoological Gardens in the Borough of the Bronx. It is also, he says, the only driveway extending northward from Central Park which is entirely unobstructed by street railways and devoted almost exclusively to driving. In addition, it presents an uninterrupted view two miles in extent, 150 feet wide, and practically level.

If the proposed public place and the entrance to Central Park be thus enlarged, Mr. Risse says, it would be practicable to terrace the northerly end of the Park, which now presents a rocky and wooded summit about sixty feet in height, thus affording Park visitors a superb view of the driveway and the north and making this commanding site one of the most beautiful spots in the Park.

Mr. Risse says that one of the most important uses to which the proposed public place could be put would be in providing a permanent location for the Dewey arch. The place he suggests at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue, now known as "Warrior's Gate," is, he says, perfectly adapted for the purpose. He points out that it is in the immediate neighborhood of Morningside Heights, a part of which is adorned by the magnificent structures of Columbia College, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and Grant's Tomb.

Mr. Risse also suggests that the name of Seventh Avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth Street north, be named Dewey Parkway. The matter was not discussed at any length, but the Board decided unanimously to give a public hearing on the report at 2 o'clock on Oct. 18.

DEWEY'S DOG BOB SICK.

Shortly after Admiral Dewey left his flagship yesterday afternoon to return the call of Rear Admiral Philip at the navy yard his dog Bob was taken seriously ill, and one of Staten Island's best family physicians had the honor of being called in. He went out to the Olympia in a launch, and made a diagnosis of the case as "homesickness" induced by too much excitement in a foreign port.

He gave Bob some medicine, and left orders to keep him in a warm place. As a matter of fact, Bob has merely a bad cold. He is expected to be able to receive with the Admiral again to-day.

TICKETS STOLEN FROM CITY HALL.

Considerable dissatisfaction was manifested yesterday at the City Hall over the distribution of free tickets to the Municipal Assembly boat for the naval parade and the reviewing stand for the land parade. It developed early in the day that 220 tickets to the boat had been destroyed and 24 had been stolen. It was generally admitted that certain Aldermen are responsible for the destruction of the 220 tickets.

They decided that the best way to prevent the overcrowding of the boat was to destroy some of the tickets. The boat's capacity is 2,000, and tickets were issued for the full carrying capacity. The Aldermen, who are said to be responsible for their destruction, denied any knowledge of the stolen tickets.

All the free tickets to be given out from the City Hall for the water and land demonstrations were placed in a small room leading off the Governor's room, and also connecting with the Aldermanic Chamber. The room is used sometimes by the Aldermen as a committee room, and they have keys to the door leading from the Aldermanic Chamber.

When Maurice F. Holahan and others were distributing the free tickets Monday the process was too slow for some of the Aldermen who had keys to the little room, and while Mr. Holahan was not in the room they entered from the Aldermanic Chamber, it is said, and helped themselves to their own tickets, which were set aside and marked.

VERMONT'S INVITATION TO DEWEY.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 27.—The welcome of the Green Mountain State to Admiral George Dewey here will be formally extended to-morrow in New York City by Vermont's representatives chosen for that purpose. The delegation will arrive there in the morning.

Gov. Smith, who is now in New York City, will probably have a personal interview with the Admiral to-morrow night, and at that time, after having given expression to the congratulations and welcome of the State of Vermont, will arrange with Admiral Dewey in regard to his Montpelier reception, seeing to it that the same will not conflict in any way with any of the Admiral's existing engagements and plans.

Gov. Smith will be joined to-morrow by his military staff and other State officers, all of whom will establish their headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria. After his reception in New York the Governor and party will proceed to Washington and participate in the ceremonies at the Capitol. They will return to Vermont the latter part of next week.

GERMANY BUYS MOST HERE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Figures received at the State Department from the German Bureau of Statistics through Vice Consul General Hanauer, at Frankfort, show that last year Germany imported from the United States more goods and products than from any other country, the total being $205,785,500.

In the same time the United States bought from Germany goods to the value of $79,611,000. Great Britain stood second among the nations from which Germany purchased and Russia third. Each of these nations purchased much more from Germany than did the United States. The total German foreign trade amounted to $1,295,554,800 in imports and $954,499,000 in exports.

The report, speaking of Germany's economic condition, says that some branches of trade are working only half time for lack of raw material. There has been a great boom in iron and coal, principally due to large Government contracts for railways, and wages have advanced considerably. It is predicted, however, that as soon as those Government contracts are filled a reaction will set in.

The report mentions the effect of American competition on the German chemical industries, necessitating the establishment of branch factories in America by many large German firms in order to hold their business. The growing competition of American textiles is also a cause of concern to German manufacturers.

In the course of his report Mr. Hanauer says: "Of late a new phase in Germany's economic life has become apparent, which affects her labor market. Some branches of trade can work only with half power because they lack the raw materials. This refers especially to rolling mills, which suffer from a dearth of pig iron; and industries using steel, coal, and coke, though fully at work, are not making much profit on their output, as the advance in the cost of the raw materials is not compensated by the prices obtainable for the finished products. Most of the iron—and some machinery—works have contracts that will keep them busy until the middle of next year.

"These are now working overtime, and refuse to take any more contracts at fixed time and price. The great boom in iron and coal is principally due to the large contracts given out by the Government for its railroad stations and rolling stock, and by municipal and private corporations for narrow-gauge railroads and electric tramways; also, to the many machine works that have sprung up during the last two years.

"The building trade in Germany, which has been booming for some time past, is also a large customer on account of the structural iron used; likewise the shipyards, which are busy executing orders for the home and other Governments, and for the merchant marine. The wages of workmen in these branches have increased so that first-class hands doing piecework in the iron and machine trade now earn from $1.75 to $2.25 per day; in some cases this scale is reached by the best stonecutters, sculptors, and masons, but these are employed only during the building season.

"When the Government contracts are filled a period of reaction will set in, the demand for labor will lessen and wage reductions will be in order.

"The great expansion of the iron and steel trade has favorably affected the mining of coal and production of coke; 80 per cent. of the German output of coke is consumed by the iron and steel industry. In 1898 the single mining district of Dortmund increased its coal product by 2,600,000 metric tons (of 2,204 pounds) over the previous year. The coal mining districts of Saxony and Silesia present like returns.

"The condition of the Rhenish Westphalian coal mines is flourishing; the output of coal would have been still greater were it not confined by the action of the trusts.

"The wage scale of the coal miners, however, has not kept pace with the increased production and the high price of coal; they get to-day but 5 per cent. more than was paid last year. The best hands earn $1 to $1.20 per day, but the large majority are paid considerably less.

CRUISER CHICAGO'S COMING

Rear Admiral Howison, Like Dewey, Arrives Ahead of Time.

GLAD TO BE HERE FOR FETE

The Officers Enjoyed Their Visit to Johannesburg, Where They Had a Fine Fourth of July Feast.

Rear Admiral H. L. Howison yesterday morning took the town and the North Atlantic Squadron in the bay as much by surprise as Dewey and the Olympia had done on Tuesday. The gallant cruiser, flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, which was believed to be many hundreds of miles from New York, arrived outside Sandy Hook at midnight on Tuesday from a cruise which began at this port on April 18 last, and during which the fine vessel covered no fewer than 20,720 miles. She cast anchor outside the bar, but at an early hour yesterday morning got under way again and steamed past the Hook at 7 o'clock. She exchanged salutes with the Olympia and cast anchor in rear of the North Atlantic Squadron, lying off Tompkinsville, the long white line of which is now broken by the black hull and high masts of the training ship Lancaster, which previously was the last warship in line.

When she came up the bay salutes were exchanged between her and Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York. Rear Admiral Howison ranks Rear Admiral Sampson, and as soon as he hoisted his blue flag, with two stars, that on the New York fluttered down and was replaced by a red flag with two stars, in recognition of Rear Admiral Howison's seniority. Read Admiral Sampson, accompanied by Capt. Chadwick and his staff, then paid a visit to his superior. As soon as the Olympia came down and took her place at the head of the line, Rear Admiral Howison, with Capt. P. H. Cooper and his staff, proceeded on board and paid his respects to Admiral Dewey. On his way back he returned Rear Admiral Sampson's visit.

Sightseers were not allowed on board yesterday. Almost as soon as the vessel cast anchor a swarm of bluejackets covered the two big funnels and the sides of the hull and began washing and painting for dear life, in order to make the Chicago presentable for the parade to-morrow.

AN EVENTFUL CRUISE.

The Chicago's long cruise has been an interesting and eventful one. Her first stop after leaving New York was at Ponta Delgada, (Azores.) Thence she touched successively at Gibraltar, Tangier, Port Said, Ismailia, Aden, Zanzibar, Johanna, (Comoro Islands,) Tamatave, (Madagascar,) Delagoa Bay, Mossel Bay, Cape Town, St. Helena, Rio de Janeiro, and Barbados, which was her last port of call.

Her mission to Tangier was a strictly business one. She went there to enforce claims for indemnity put forward by certain American citizens, who, with other foreigners, had been badly treated in the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco. Great Britain, Germany, and Italy had already sent warships to that country with the same object. Rear Admiral Howison found instructions to proceed to Tangier awaiting him when he reached Gibraltar on May 6. Staying only to pay his respects to the Governor and Commander in Chief of the British forces, he set out for Tangier, and the result of his interview with the Moorish authorities was laconically embodied in his significant dispatch to Washington on May 10, which read:

"Our demands reluctantly complied with in twenty-four hours. Paid $8,850 cash."

The Admiral was disinclined to discuss this incident, which is so greatly to his credit, when questioned about it yesterday. "There is really nothing for me to tell," he replied, evasively. "The matter was fully dealt with in the newspapers at the time of its occurrence, you know."

It will be remembered that when the Chicago reached Delagoa Bay, at the end of June, Rear Admiral Howison and several of his officers crossed the Portuguese possessions and visited the Transvaal, rejoining the Chicago at Cape Town. This excursion the Admiral characterized as the most interesting episode of the voyage. It was also so regarded by his officers.

VISIT TO JOHANNESBURG.

"It was unofficial," said he, "and we were not in uniform. We did not stop in Pretoria, but went on to Johannesburg, the centre of all the trouble in the republic. We visited the gold mines there, and also the diamond mines at Kimberley. I did not go down the shafts, though my officers did, but I saw all the surface works and processes of sifting, &c., and it was extremely interesting.

"Johannesburg is a very fine town, and we were received most hospitably by the American and British residents. There are broad streets, handsome residences and stores, quite an imposing bank, two high-toned and elegantly appointed clubs, the Rand and New, and a modern steel frame office building, known as the Exploration Building, as fine as any in New York, although it is not a skyscraper. Several New York and Chicago firms have offices in it."

In regard to the Anglo-Boer troubles, the Admiral was reticent. "The unsettled condition of things in South Africa," he said, "is in the highest degree detrimental to business and interferes with everybody's comfort. Not only Americans, but the people of all nationalities, including the Boers themselves, are suffering from it, and anxious that some arrangement may be come to that will put an end to it. As to how this can be accomplished, it is not for me to say. I may have my own ideas about it, but it wouldn't be proper for me to give expression to them.

"We were entertained at an elaborate banquet at the New Club on July 14. We were also treated with the greatest kindness at Cape Town."

When told what a surprise the Chicago's arrival had been, the Admiral smiled amusedly. He said that he was glad he had arrived in time to greet Dewey, but would not admit that he had made a special effort to get here for the celebration.

QUICK TRIP FROM BARBADOS.

"We saved five days at Rio," said he. "There was no object in remaining there. We had nothing to stop for. Then Barbados, while pleasant, is very hot at this time of the year, and I saw no necessity for staying there. Besides, I considered that the sooner the ship got back, the sooner the department would be able to have her fitted for future work. We made the run from Barbados, 1,811 miles, two or three days quicker than we expected to. The weather happened to be unusually good, and winds and currents were all in our favor. All on board are well, despite the many changes of temperature and climate to which we have been subjected in the course of our long cruise. No deaths have occurred, and there has been no sickness to speak of."

Rear Admiral Howison said he found Dewey looking much better than he had expected. "Of course I was very glad to meet him," he said. "We have seen a good deal of each other since we joined the service." That was many, many years ago. Rear Admiral Howison, in fact, has reached the limit of the time in which he may serve in the navy, and will retire on Oct. 10. "It is naturally very gratifying for Admiral Dewey to be lionized in this way," he went on, "but it is necessarily very trying to him, and he will have a hard time of it."

Save for the fact that he ranks him, and that Sampson will have to fly the junior Admiral's flag, Howison's arrival will not affect the position of the commander of the North Atlantic Squadron in the slightest degree. Dewey is in supreme command of every American warship wherever he may be. The Chicago will have second place in the naval parade behind the Olympia. She will be followed by the New York.

"We are touching the Chicago up with a little paint in spots where she has got rusty," observed Rear Admiral Howison, "but the soft coal we burn at sea dirties everything, so we will not look as nice as the other ships. She's a fine vessel, though, let me tell you," he added with a touch of pride, "and usually is in apple pie order. She may have to drop out of the line when the ships are illuminated, for, while we have a first-class electric plant on board, we have no electric illuminating fixtures like the rest of the ships."

AFRICAN FOURTH OF JULY DINNER.

The officers and men of the Chicago expressed their satisfaction at having arrived in time for the Dewey fêtes, and expatiated upon the wonders of their cruise. The officers were as enthusiastic in their praise of Johannesburg as an up-to-date town as Rear Admiral Howison had been.

"They are hustlers there, I can tell you," said Lieut. H. H. Whittlesey. "In fact, Johannesburg reminded me more of New York than any other town we visited. There is a large number of Americans there. They do a tremendous business in machinery, and their interests are so mixed up with those of the British that they can't be separated. The Boers might just as well attempt to stop the tide of the sea as the tide of progress that is sweeping over the place. While living is very expensive there, the Americans and Britishers in business have money to burn.

"The new club is one of the finest I was ever in. The Fourth of July banquet was a revelation to us. I haven't got over my astonishment yet. Fancy a menu such as this at a place 1,100 miles inland in Africa!" Here the Lieutenant showed an elaborately printed menu bearing the American flag, and with the following array of dainties:

Hors d'oeuvres variés.
Fortage Tortue.
Krupnick a la polonaise.
Filet de sole a l'Américaine.
Cotellettes d'agneau aux petits pois.
Salmi de pintade.
Selle de chevreuil.
Filet de boeuf piqué a la Cardinal.
Punch a la romaine.
Dinde aux truffes.
Salade de saison.
Aspergus en branche.
Artichauts, paricots verts,
pommes de terre.
Pudding a la Chicago.
Gélée de fraises.
Patisserie assortie.
Bombe a la philippine.
Petites gaufrettes d'anchois en croute.
Dessert.
Café noir.
Manhattan cocktail, Liebfraumilch,
Cliquot '92.

"And I tell you, it was beautifully served; couldn't have been done better anywhere on earth," affirmed Lieut. Whittlesey.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETS.

Department Asks for $17,054,916.76, Exclusive of Amount for Buildings.

The Board of Education, which held its first meeting yesterday since the Summer vacation, took up the budget of 1900 that had been referred to it from the several boroughs. The amount asked for by the Department of Education for the coming year is $17,054,916.76, and this is exclusive of the sum required for buildings and sites which will be presented in a separate budget.

The Committee on Finance in submitting the budget said that the charter provides that all monies raised for educational purposes shall be raised in two funds to be known as the Special School Fund and the General Fund. The Special Fund, for which $3,290,260.20 is asked, is for supplies, libraries, repairs, furniture, fuel, heat, light, support of the Nautical School, salaries of officers and clerks and incidental expenses, and out of the General Fund, for which $13,764,656.56 is asked, come the salaries of teachers in public and evening schools, of supervisors in special lectures, for compulsory education and for corporate schools.

Commissioner Maxwell, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, said that under the apportionment the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx gained over $400,000, which will be lost by the other boroughs. This, however, was only just, as the proportion of pupils to teachers in Manhattan and the Bronx was forty to one; in Brooklyn, thirty-five to one, and in Queens and Richmond, twenty-eight to one.

The Borough of Queens asked for two more Assistant Superintendents at an annual salary of $5,000, and this led to a relatively discussion. Commissioner Davis said the board could not very well ask for money to pay for offices that were not yet created, as it would be placed in a peculiar and undignified position. Commissioner Van Hoesen moved to strike that item from the budget, but Commissioner Robinson asked whether the board could not anticipate the opening of schools that were in course of construction in Queens. There would be an increase in school attendance and in teachers.

"There will be a similar increase in all the boroughs," said Commissioner Van Hoesen, and his motion was carried. There was a good deal of discussion over the remainder of the bulget, and it was decided to lay it over until a subsequent meeting. Adjournment was taken until 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

The separate budget for sites and buildings asked for $16,784,514, which is divided up among the boroughs as follows: Manhattan and the Bronx, $6,648,380; Brooklyn, $6,715,150; Queens, $2,984,884; Richmond, $358,000.

Under the Ahearn law the outcery for the increase in teachers' salaries necessitated an additional amount for the time until the new budget can go into effect, and the sum of $754,103.64 is asked for. The Committee on Finance recommended that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be asked to issue bonds for the amount. Attention was called to the fact that Queens and Richmond had already expended the amounts given, and can hardly conduct their schools until the end of October, and the Finance Committee recommended asking for an additional appropriation of $174,593.97 for those purposes.

The board passed a resolution asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue bonds for $1,500,000 for new sites and furnishings.

Theatre Invites Dewey's Men.

A special matinée will be given at the New York Theatre on Monday afternoon, and 300 men of Admiral Dewey's cruiser Olympia will attend the performance on the invitation of the management, which has been accepted personally by the Admiral for his men. A number of special features will be added for the occasion.

Children's Seats for Dewey Day.

Superintendent Jasper said yesterday that owing to the decision to have another stand for children to see the Dewey parade at Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West, it was decided to apportion the seats as follows: For children of Manhattan and the Bronx, 800; for Brooklyn, 500; for Queens, 200, and for Richmond, 100.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, warmer.

Fair weather has prevailed throughout the country, except light showers over the eastern lower lakes during Tuesday night and yesterday over the Dakotas. Temperatures were generally low yesterday morning, except in the extreme Northwest, and there were frosts as far south as Central Mississippi and Alabama. A disturbance of marked intensity is central over Western Lake Superior, and this has caused a general rise in temperature, except in the extreme West and Northwest, where there has been a decided fall during the day, due to an area of marked high pressure, which closely follows the storm. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather continues, with slight changes in temperature. Fair and warmer weather is indicated for to-day in the Ohio Valley and Eastern and Southern States, followed by unsettled weather and probably showers to-morrow over the two former districts.

Showers are indicated to-day in the upper lake region, extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Central Western States, and Friday in the Middle Mississippi Valley. It will be warmer to-day in the Ohio Valley, Eastern and South, cooler in the upper lake region, much cooler in the Lower Missouri Valley and middle slope, and northern portion of the southern slope. It will be cooler to-morrow from the Middle Mississippi Valley eastward, except in the Atlantic States, and warmer in the extreme Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	61	51	55
6 A. M.	59	49	52
9 A. M.	59	52	58
12 M.	64	60	65
3 P. M.	68	63	66
6 P. M.	60	56	60
9 P. M.	63	54	57
12 P. M.	59	52	55

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....58½
Weather Bureau.....54
Corresponding date 1898.....64
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.62

The maximum temperature yesterday was 63 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 46 degrees at 7:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 72 per cent.

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The "salt" of salts is Dewey. That everyone confesses. It is also true of Abbey's, The salt that effer esces.

A Boon in Convalescence

A True Tissue Builder

Dr. F. A. Hodgdon, of Malden, Mass., writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has been one of my favorite preparations when an agent is needed to build up tissue in convalescence following fever, pneumonia, etc.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS

Story of the Battle of Hernando and the Angeles Attack.

ENEMY TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Gen. MacArthur Planned Details of the Movement—Country Around Calulet Is Highly Cultivated.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CALULET, Isle of Luzon, Aug. 16.—The battle of Hernando, as the attack and capture of the rebel intrenchments north and west of the town will probably be called, has been fought and won, and while our losses were not insignificant, we know that the enemy lost heavily.

The prior disposition of the troops was admirably arranged, MacArthur personally supervising every detail. At 4:30 o'clock A. M. on the 19th inst., every regiment was in position, moving there in perfect silence, no lights, not even the flame from a cigar, canteens and cups secured against rattling or noise, so that the element of surprise might be complete. At 5:15 o'clock the signal gun was heard, and all moved forward to the attack over ground the most difficult. The deep ploughed fields saturated by the heavy rains being veritable bogs of mud and enough to dismay the ordinary walker, were pushed over in grand style under a heavy fire from the rebel trenches, for distances varying from 700 to 1,500 yards—but such trifles do not deter our brave troops, and by 6 o'clock the trenches were all in our possession.

The troops engaged were the Seventeenth United States Infantry on the right and the line prolonged to the left by the Twenty-second, Ninth, and Twelfth United States Infantry, Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers, Thirty-sixth United States Volunteers, First and Third United States Artillery Batteries.

The advance was at once pressed forward and after further fighting and resistance we reached this town and went into bivouac in commanding positions, with outposts covering the territory. The railroad grade north of Fernando to Calulet had been destroyed, rails carried away, ties burned, and a water course turned to wash out the roadbed, which it did more effectually than ever Sherman's destruction of the railways in the South.

This entire country is under a state of magnificent cultivation. There are vast fields of sugar cane and rice paddies, well watered with numerous creeks, and endless bamboo thickets. The bamboo is a great blessing to the people of the country. They build and manufacture everything with this wood; construct houses without a nail, tying the timbers with it; even the water vessels, such as pitchers and cups, are made from it, and in the hastily abandoned trenches where breakfasts were being prepared of a meagre allowance of rice, there was something that looked and smelled like bamboo salad—and speaking of the food supply, some of the captured prisoners were given soldiers' rations. After having coffee, bacon, hard tack, &c., for two days, they, in manner the most polite, asked to be given just a little rice instead of the food supplied, which did not agree with them. Probably "too rich for their blood." They received the favor with gratitude and the same abject humility of the race of Filipinos, the respect due to masters, which has been ground into them for centuries—always uncovering and raising a hand to the forehead as an officer is met.

The working people are and have long been a downtrodden class, and when the blessings of American freedom, education, justice of the laws, and just treatment and the abolition of onerous taxation, dawn upon them, they will bless Dewey Day.

Some eighty Chinamen came within our lines last night, with "passes," dated at Tarlac, from the headquarters of the Republica Filipino, to proceed to Manila. They were indeed a happy lot of Celestials—all smiles, salutes, and bows—to get away from the Tagals, who had squeezed them drier financially than a lemon in the most improved machine. Each man had to pay $9 as a citizen tax, and several other dollars each for sundries, and yesterday morning at Angeles $5 as a sort of au revoir evidence of good faith.

I close hurriedly, not to catch the mail, of which we know naught when it will leave, but heavy artillery firing has opened on the left of the line and the troops are being held in readiness for something.

Aug. 17—The firing of yesterday, which interrupted my letter, and which each moment increased in volume, was an attack on Angeles, a very pretty town about five miles to our north, on the railroad.

Two previous reconnaissances of the situation had been made by battalions of the Seventeenth Regulars, and yesterday morning ten companies of the Twelfth Regulars, with a section—two guns—of light artillery, were ordered to attack and drive the enemy out, and this they proceeded to do with eminent success and with their characteristic rush. Since the reconnaissances the insurgents have constructed new and additional rifle pits and other intrenchments, and they made a stouter resistance than before. Our casualties were quite severe and have already been reported by cable to the United States. These losses, which count up so seriously, must be deplored, but in war, it was remarked by Napoleon at Austerlitz, "You cannot have the omelette without breaking the eggs."

At early dawn this morning we were rudely awakened by heavy volley firing, followed by artillery at Angeles, so suppose the insurgents have gotten up "sand" to attack at that place. It is reported that they numbered about 2,500, or about three times our forces. In their trenches were found many Mauser cartridges, evidently new, and Filipino reloaded, and which had failed to explode, illustrating that their contractors were repeating the old shoddy tactics.

At 6:30 A. M. firing in front has ceased and there will be no call for reinforcements from here.

Mr. Spencer, war correspondent of The New York World, is among the killed. He was shot through the head; died doing his duty. When one of our officers warned him of the danger, seeing that he was going out with the troops, he laughingly replied, with the usual sang froid of the newspaper man, that he "had to get the news." That is the American reporter all over.

Aug. 19.—Very heavy firing indicates a rebel assault on Angeles. The musketry volleys are quite distinct, and now we hear the three-inch guns. After two hours' hot work the enemy are repulsed, and the reinforcements sent from Calulet are returning. A prominent Filipino General was, until our capture of Angeles, in command there, and evidently wanted to come back again.

We captured three locomotives and several freight cars, and for some unaccountable Filipino reason they had destroyed the track north—their only line of retreat—and so could not carry away their cars, while that part of the track running southward was undisturbed—except for a two-hundred-yard break.

As before stated, this section is under a high state of cultivation of sugar and rice. The sugarcane is so high and dense that a mounted man is concealed in passing through; the natives have abandoned everything, houses and all, but two miles out they were found at work on the plantations, and the scouting parties did not interfere with them.

Sugar houses, where the juice of the cane is extracted and boiled down, dot the country in every direction, and apparently each of the large plantations has its own plant. An inspection of many of them show the machinery and boiling vats to be of the most crude description, and necessarily must result in great waste in crushing the cane. There cannot be a loss of less than 50 per cent., and probably greater in such production—indeed, their methods seems ludicrous, after having seen the sugar houses and sugar machinery in Cuba and Honolulu, with their latest improved crushers and boiling vats where every process is minutely observed with thermometers, test tubes, litmus paper, &c., while here the vats are in open sheds, exposed to currents of air and other atmospheric changes, and the scientific processes unknown or disregarded.

It would seem a good proposition to establish properly equipped plants at central locations where the planters could sell their cane or have it ground, &c., at far less expense than by existing methods, much like the co-operative factories in our dairy-producing districts, substituting the work formerly done at his own farm, by the factory system. Machinery will improve the condition of the laborer here, even more than elsewhere, and cheapen production without reducing wages.

The Filipinos needing but little for subsistence—still less for clothing—do not believe in steady work, and with this want of regularity in labor the employer is under many difficulties. There are plenty of laborers in the country, with extremely moderate wages, about $4 per month American currency, and find themselves—and they do the latter by finding themselves in debt at the end of the year.

FILIPINOS INCITE UPRISING.

They Endeavor to Induce the Natives of Malabon to Rebel—Only Seventy Men in the Garrison.

MANILA, Sept. 27, 6:12 P. M.—The insurgents are trying to incite the natives of Malabon, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, five miles from Manila, to rise against the American garrison. Capt. Allen has been holding the place with two companies of the Sixteenth Infantry, but, on account of the need of all the available men at the front, his force has been reduced to seventy men. They now remain near the big church, where they are quartered, being too few in number to attempt to patrol the town.

Armed, uniformed parties of insurgents recently disembarked from cascoes during the night, and have collected money for the insurrection and preached revolt.

Two Mayors have been elected, but both of them have declined to serve.

Malabon has been made the shipping point whence provisions and other stuffs are brought from Manila by trains and shipped into the hostile territory.

ASKS DESERTERS TO RETURN.

Aguinaldo Offers Conditional Pardons —Paterno, Filipino Cabinet President, Is in Disfavor.

MANILA, Sept. 27.—Aguinaldo has issued a decree inviting Filipino deserters to return within a month, in which case they will be pardoned.

American officers north of Manila say that Aguinaldo is attempting to enforce good government, after the American fashion, ordering his soldiers to suppress a band of robbers, three of whom were executed at Mariquima. He has also prohibited gambling in the villages under his control.

Paterno, the President of the so-called Filipino Cabinet, has fallen into disfavor among the Filipinos on account of his peace proclivities. They suspect him of planning to repeat his treachery of the former insurrection, when he went over to the Spaniards, and they may expel him.

LETTER FROM GEN. OTIS.

Answers Dinner Invitation from the Society of the Genesee.

The following letter from Gen. Otis, dated Manila, Aug. 14, was received yesterday by Richard P. Greene, Secretary of the Society of the Genesee:

"I am in receipt of your letter of June 6, in which you communicate the resolution of the society tendering a complimentary dinner upon my return to the United States, and ask if it would be agreeable.

"The compliment is very highly appreciated, and it will give me great pleasure to meet with the members of the society under any circumstances. The time of my return to America, however, in so far as my knowledge extends, is very indefinite, and is subject to the instructions I may receive from superior authority."

AGUINALDO TO DELIVER PRISONERS.

Filipino Leader Says Americans Will Be Given Up Oct. 19.

MANILA, Sept. 27.—Aguinaldo has issued a statement saying the warlike activity of the Americans has prevented the concentration of the prisoners, as intended, but that they will be delivered up Oct. 19.

The insurgents seem to be trying to make their good treatment of the American prisoners a card by which to gain outside sympathy. Two Englishmen who have arrived here from Tarlac report that the Americans are treated more like guests than prisoners. They are fed on the best that the country affords and everything is done to gain their favor.

A Filipino paper says that on the occasion of a recent fête at Vittoria, in celebration of a mythical Filipino victory, the American prisoners there were given the freedom of the town and 5 pesos each with which to celebrate the "victory." The statement of the Englishmen, who say the Filipinos have offered all the Americans commissions in their army and that three of them accepted, is not believed.

The Tagalogs of the Island of Mindanao have expressed their readiness to accept American sovereignty in exchange for protection against the harassing Moros.

A native officer has offered Major Gen. Otis 1,000 Maccabebe tribesmen to fight Tagalogs of the Laguna de Bay district.

FUNSTON PREDICTS THE END.

Is Confident the Philippine War Will Be Over by Spring.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 27.—Gen. Frederick Funston, formerly Colonel of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, and now en route home from Manila, in a letter received by a friend here to-day, predicts that the war in the Philippine Islands will have been ended by Spring. He says:

"I would really like to see the war through to the finish, not for the position I hold, but because my fighting blood is up. I am confident that by Spring it will be over. The indications are that a very aggressive campaign will be inaugurated this Fall and they will have what they lacked before, 3,000 cavalry, absolutely indispensable in a guerilla war. Lord, would not I like to command a cavalry brigade. I have never for a minute had any qualms as to the justice of this war. We are right and they are wrong.

"I hope that when they are conquered they will be made to see for many years the iron hand of military rule, the only kind for which they are suited.

"I think the Islands a most valuable acquisition. Their natural resources are almost beyond computation. From a strictly money standpoint they are great."

TO DEPORT SPANISH PRISONERS.

Authorities Refuse to Allow Spanish Vessel to Enter Ports.

MANILA, Sept. 27.—The American authorities have declined the request of Gen. Jaramillo, the Spanish officer who is settling Spain's military affairs in the Philippine Islands, to send a vessel under the Spanish flag to collect the Spanish prisoners at insurgent ports, as stipulated by the Filipinos, on the ground that the ports are closed, that such a step therefore would be unlawful. The authorities are ready to send an American vessel. The Spanish Commission therefore will return to the insurgent lines and endeavor to effect an arrangement for the delivery of the prisoners on board an American vessel.

ADVANCING ON INSURGENTS.

MacArthur, Wheaton, and Wheeler Started for Porac To-day.

MANILA, Sept. 28.—Gens. MacArthur, Wheaton, and Wheeler, with four regiments and a battery, advanced at daybreak this morning upon Porac, about eight miles northwest of Bacolor, in Pampanga Province.

Fate of a Newark Man.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 27.—John James Farley of this city, it was learned to-day, was one of the crew of the gunboat Urdeneta, which was recently captured by the Filipinos. Farley, prior to going in the service, lived with his widowed mother at 81½ Chambers Street. He had been in the navy four years, and had been in turn connected with the Indiana, Massachusetts, Solace, and Oregon. He was a first-class fireman.

Thirty-ninth Regiment Is Filled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The number of enlistments yesterday was 483, making a total of 11,067. The Thirty-ninth Regiment is the second to be completed. It is stationed at Fort Crook, but one battalion is at Vancouver Barracks.

CASE OF ROSALIE HILL.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Mrs. Rosalie Hill took the stand in her own behalf to-day and denied substantially all the allegations made by her children in their suit to tie up her property so that she may not bestow it upon Arthur Hill of Brooklyn, her youthful second husband. Despite her advanced years Mrs. Hill made a good witness for herself. Her answers were quick and to the point. She claimed that the property which her children are trying to prevent her from disposing of was purchased with her own money and does not represent the bounty of her first husband, Victor Linkert. The case was adjourned for two weeks.

London Fears Higher Bank Rate.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The financial articles in the morning papers discuss the probability of a rise in the bank rates. It is reported that all the gold that has just arrived from the Cape has been secured for the United States, and rumors are current that £300,000 ($1,500,000) are wanted for Argentina.

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE

Stockholders Decide to Postpone Consideration Until Nov. 15.

FIGHT AGAINST THE DIRECTORS

Opponents of the Lease Try to Oust Old Board—Matter Pending When Meeting Adjourned Over Night.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The largest and one of the most exciting meetings ever held by the stockholders of the Boston and Albany Railroad was called to order by President Bliss in the hall of the Southern Terminal Station here to-day. Although the question of ratifying the lease of the road to the New York Central, which has divided the stockholders into contesting factions, was not to be acted upon to-day, a postponement until Nov. 15 having been agreed to at a special meeting called immediately after the regular meeting, it was expected that opposing tickets for the Board of Directors would be presented and that the ballot in effect would be a test vote on the lease proposition.

The stockholders struggled all day over a simple motion to postpone action upon the election of Directors. The Protective Committee resisted the attempt, which was brought about by a motion to adopt a supplementary report of the Board of Directors, advising such action. The Directors strenuously fought for the adoption of this report, upon which they rested as a last hope, and they plainly had the majority of the stockholders at the meeting, if not the majority of the stock, with them. Their appeals to the stockholders to not "turn out" the present Board of Directors were frequently applauded, and they did by far the larger vote.

More than 700 stockholders were present when the call to order was given. The "lease" party at once sprung a surprise by presenting a motion to adjourn the annual meeting until the lease meeting of Nov. 15. This was met by the Protectie Committee with a call for a share vote on the motion, and the question was tabled.

On motion of T. Jefferson Coolidge, the by-laws were amended to reduce the Board of Directors from 13 to 11 members.

After the reading of the annual report Samuel Hoar, counsel for the road, stated that the New York Central Railroad had agreed upon a reduction in the number of years of the lease from 999 to 99, and had agreed under a penalty of $4,000,000 not to use for the benefit of the New York Central any of the earnings of the Boston and Albany system other than they are in duty bound to take in order to comply with the terms of the lease.

A letter from President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central was read, in which he stated that the lease as proffered was the best the New York Central could offer.

"Rather than assume any larger financial obligations," Mr. Callaway said, "we would prefer to withdraw from the negotiations."

At this point it was decided that the room was too small for the proper transaction of business, and it was voted to adjourn until 12:30 o'clock, to meet in Bumstead Hall, Music Hall Building.

When the adjourned session was called to order the motion to defer the election of officers to Nov. 15 was renewed by Mr. Hoar, who explained the position of the Board of Directors.

In closing Mr. Hoar stated that the friends of the Protective Committee had advoced no argument in favor of their position, and their statement that the present Board of Directors is satisfied with the present lease is not true, and that the board promises if the election be put over until Nov. 15 to offer the shareholders a new lease with many important changes, all to the advantage of the road. Charles H. Tyler, on behalf of the Protective Committee, opposed the motion, saying that the committee believe the interests of the stockholders and the road would be benefited by a change in the management at this time, and that the committee hoped to be able to obtain a better lease through a new Board of Directors.

The motion to adjourn was seconded. Mr. Tyler was asked to withdraw a request for a stock vote, but he declined to do so.

After some discussion President Bliss appointed tellers and the balloting was begun.

When the polls were closed at 5 o'clock Mr. Johnson for the tellers announced that a preliminary examination of the stock had been made, and that it was found that some errors had arisen on account of votes having been registered by some stockholders and their proxies also. The announcement was made that it would take soe time to count the votes, and the motion to adjourn until Thursday noon was finally adopted.

After the President had announced adjournment the count of the votes began.

CENTRAL STOCKHOLDERS ADJOURN.

Await the Boston and Albany's Action on the Lease.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—The special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central Railroad called to ratify the leasing of the Boston and Albany Railroad by the New York Central failed to materialize to-day. An adjournment was taken until Thursday, Nov. 16. The Directors present were Chauncey M. Depew and S. R. Callaway, the President of the road; S. E. Williamson, the company's general counsel, was also present. All three returned to New York on an early train.

Chairman Chauncey M. Depew, President S. R. Callaway, and General Counsel S. E. Williamson of the New York Central Railroad, returned to this city last evening from Albany, where they went to attend the special meeting of stockholders called to vote on the ratification of the proposed lease in perpetuity of the Boston and Albany Railroad by the New York Central at a guarantee of 8 per cent. per annum on the $25,000,000 of Boston and Albany stock. Mr. Depew said this morning: "In view of the fact that both factions of the Boston and Albany stockholders have agreed to defer action on the proposed lease until Nov. 15, the New York Central stockholders voted to-day to take no action in the matter until Nov. 16. Of course, if a maiority of the Boston and Albany stock is voted against the lease there will be no necessity of our taking any further action. The matter will be dropped.

"There is no disposition on the part of the New York Central management to withdraw from its offer. We regard the terms of the proposed lease as very fair and liberal toward the Boston and Albany stockholders. No better terms will ever be offered by the New York Central, and if the Boston and Albany rejects the lease in its present form the transaction is ended."

ELECTRIC ROADS INCORPORATED.

New York Men Propose to Build from Buffalo to Erie, Penn.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—The Buffalo and Erie Electric Railroad, a street surface road, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. Such railroad is to be built, maintained, and operated from and through Buffalo to Erie, Penn., a distance of about eighty miles. The principal office is to be located in Buffalo, and the Directors are C. V. Boughton, A. Schmidt, Jr., Thomas C. Fremyear, Paul Werner, W. A. Calhoun, A. Schmidt, Sr., J. F. J. Weber, and H. P. Queal, all of Buffalo, and W. W. Cole of Elmira, who have each taken ten shares.

The Dunkirk and Hickoryhurst Electric Railroad, with a fifty-thousand-dollar capital, to operate through the City of Dunkirk to Point Gratiot, Chautauqua County, a distance of about seven miles, and the Fredonia and Lilly Dale Electric Railroad, capital $150,000, to operate through Fredonia to and through the assembly grounds at Lily Dale, also filed articles of incorporation, the Directory being the same as that of the Buffalo and Erie, with the exception that Daniel F. Toomey of Dunkirk replaces W. W. Cole on the Dunkirk and Hickoryhurst board.

Ontario and Western Elections.

Directors of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company elected yesterday are: O. D. Ashley, C. Ledyard Blair, Henry W. Cannon, Francis R. Culbert, Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas P. Fowler, Gerald L. Hoyt, John B. Kerr, Grant B. Schley, H. Pearson, Joseph Price, Albert S. Roe, and Charles S. Whelen. Mr. Schley succeeds the late John G. Moore. The board elected these officers: President—Thomas P. Fowler; Vice President—Joseph Price, in London; John B. Kerr, Vice President and General Counsel in the United States; Secretary—Richard D. Rickard, and Chairman of the Executive Committee—Charles S. Wheeler. James E. Childs was reappointed General Manager.

Fitchburg Directors Elected.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—At the annual meeting of the Fitchburg Railroad stockholders here to-day the regular ticket of Directors was elected by a vote of 66,827 shares. Moses Williams of Boston was added to the board, vice William A. Russell, deceased. The ticket was as follows: Edmund D. Codman, Robert Codman, Rodney Wallace, Charles T. Crocker, William S. Webb, Francis Smith, William H. Hollister, Joseph B. Russell, Charles Lowell, Brigham N. Bullock, William E. Rice, and Moses Williams.

Lucius Tuttle for Maine Central's Head

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 27.—Joseph Manley makes the announcement that President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Road will become President also of the Maine Central Road on the retirement of President Wilson. Mr. Tuttle will thus be at the head of two large systems, and Mr. George F. Evans will remain as Vice President of the Maine Central.

Illinois Central Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The yearly meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad was held here to-day. The annual report was submitted and approved. The terms of three Directors—Stuyvesant Fish, E. H. Harriman, and J. J. Astor—having expired, a vote resulted in their re-election. J. D. Cutting of New York was elected a Director to fill the unexpired term of the late Robert Goelet of New York.

Frank S. Bond to Retire.

Frank S. Bond, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, who is in charge of the company's interests in this city, is to retire Jan. 1, 1900. His duties may be assumed by Chairman Miller. Mr. Bond has been in the position he vacates since 1886. He is a native of Massachusetts, and entered railroad service fifty years ago as clerk in the office of the Treasurer of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad.

RAPID TRANSIT OUTLOOK.

Controller and Members of the Board Perfecting Form of Contract—No Further Obstacles in Sight.

Rapid Transit Commissioners George L. Rives, Alexander E. Orr, and John H. Starin, together with City Controller Coler and Counsel Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman, devoted several hours yesterday to the work of perfecting the form of contract upon which bids for the construction of an underground railroad are to be based. This contract is being prepared on the general lines described in President Orr's letter to Corporation Counsel Whalen last week and the members of the subcommittee find themselves confronted with a number of technical and delicate points.

"The work of perfecting so important and elaborate a contract as this," said Edward M. Shepard last evening, "is very exacting and laborious. While the changes from the original draft are not of great importance, there are several of them, and each one has to be considered in detail and with regard to its relation to other parts of the contract. I am of the opinion that the sub-committee will be obliged to devote several more days to this work."

Asked if he regarded the outlook for rapid transit encouraging, Mr. Shepard replied that he did. He believed that the form of contract finally reported by the committee would meet with the approval of the Corporation Counsel, as well as all other persons interested in securing the construction of a rapid transit underground railroad as speedily as possible. Mr. Shepard did not think that Corporation Counsel Whalen would throw any obstacles in the way of the Rapid Transit Board.

In consequence of the unfinished condition of the form of contract there will be no regular board meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners to-day.

McCORMACK BADLY PUNISHED.

Defeated by "Kid" McCoy at the Lenox Athletic Club in the Eighth Round.

It took "Kid" McCoy just about half an hour last night to redeem himself with the followers of the prize ring for his knockout some months ago in Chicago at the hands of "Jack" McCormack of Philadelphia. He defeated the man who had knocked him out, before an enthusiastic audience, at the Lenox Athletic Club, not by knocking him out, but by beating him so badly that the referee, Charles White, was forced, out of sheer humanity after 2 minutes and 51 seconds of the eighth round had been fought, to stop the bout.

From start to finish McCoy had the big Philadelphian at his mercy. He stood off at long range, and with vicious jabs and uppercuts gave his opponent a beating which he will remember as long as he lives. He could not afford to fight McCormack at short range, for the latter had an advantage of about twenty pounds in weight, and a mix-up with him might not have been advantageous to McCoy.

For the first three rounds McCoy simply played with his opponent. He banged him around at will, and sent him to the floor several times. In the fourth round McCormack again went to the floor, but he got to his feet again, and was almost immediately sent staggering across the ring to the ropes with a right followed by a left hand swing on the jaw. He staggered and would probably have been put out then, bupt the bell rang in time to save them.

McCormack recovered some of his steam in the fifth round, for after being banged around hard, he landed a vicious swing on the jaw and followed it with a right, and then a left jab to the face. McCoy was dazed a trie, and the bell saved him from further punishment. The sixth round was another of terrible punishment for McCormack. He was struck right and left, and went to the floor several times without being struck in order to avoid punishment, and he went down several other times from vicious swings.

He tried to come back in the seventh round by rushing McCoy the moment he went to the centre of the ring, but he was badly punished again, and also received a hard thrashing in the eighth round until Referee White stopped the bout.

In the preliminary bouts "Black" Griffo and "Kid" Ashe fought a six-round draw, and Sam Bolen knocked Frank Bryant out in the fourth of a ten-round bout.

RAN AWAY WITH HER CHILD.

Virginia Editor Has His Wife Haled to Court in Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Ten days ago Mrs. Stanley G. Fowler left her home at Pine Bluff, N. C., with her seven-year-old son. Her husband has been searching for her, and recently succeeded in locating her at Matteawan.

On Tuesday he went before Judge Barnard and swore out habeas corpus proceedings, returnable to-day. Before the papers could be served Mrs. Fowler had left Matteawan, taking the child with her. Mr. Fowler is editor of The Salmagundi, a publication at Portsmouth, Va. He has been editor of a newspaper in Denver and of one in Providence, R. I., and is in good circumstances.

About ten years ago he married, his wife being twenty-five years of age and he fifty-five. A son was born to them about two years after their marriage. Fowler bought a handsome home in North Carolina. He owned other property, which was transferred to his wife some time ago. Still she did not seem to be contented.

Ten days ago she left her to go to his editorial duties, and when he returned at night she had fled, taking with her the child.

After failing to find Mrs. Fowler at the home of her sister, in Matteawan, Under Sheriff Darragh learned that she had come to Poughkeepsie, and he located her last evening at the home of her friend, Mrs. B. D. Morgan, 22 Grant Street, where he served the writ of habeas corpus on her. Mrs. Fowler appeared before Judge Barnard in answer to the writ at 10 o'clock this morning, bringing the boy with her.

She is a tall, slender woman, very quiet in appearance. The boy is a delicate though bright-faced child.

Mr. Fowler is a fine-looking gray-haired man of probably sixty-five. As soon as he entered the courtroom the boy ran to him and climbed upon his lap, stroking his hair and talking affectionately while the Judge was hearing another case.

Mrs. Fowler said she was willing to return to her husband, and the hearing was adjourned to Monday to allow time for a settlement, which was effected before the parties left the courtroom.

New Madrid, Ill., Almost Wiped Out.

CAIRO, ILL., Sept. 27.—The Town of New Madrid, on the Mississippi River, forty miles below Cairo, was practically wiped out by fire this morning. Eighteen business houses were burned. Only one grocery and one saloon are left in the town. The loss is reported at nearly $100,000.

WILL OF MR. VANDERBILT.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Homeward Journey—Belief that He Will Be Head of the Family.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who sailed from Yokohama on Sept. 19 homeward bound, is expected to arrive at San Francisco about the middle of next week. He will cross this continent in a private car as rapidly as possible, and very soon after he reaches New York the contents of Cornelius Vanderbilt's will are to be made public. The fact that the members of the family determined to keep the contents of this will secret until the testator's second son could be brought home from his uncompleted trip around the world is regarded by persons interested in New York Central matters as indicating that young Cornelius, the oldest living son, is not to succeed his father as the head of that branch of the family.

Railroad men who knew Cornelius Vanderbilt well say that after his estrangement with his oldest son he changed the provisions of his will, so that Alfred should take the place originally designed for Cornelius. This act, it is asserted, was not done in the heat of anger, but after calm deliberation, and in the belief that Alfred was more in sympathy with the sentiments and wishes of his parents than was his older brother. There is scarcely a doubt that young Cornelius has been amply, even bountifully, provided for by the terms of his father's will, but in the atmosphere of the New York Central offices there is a strong expectancy that Alfred is to be his father's successor.

Within the past few days young Cornelius Vanderbilt has quietly returned to his desk in the Grand Central Station. He maintains the same quiet dignity and courteous demeanor as of yore, but he keeps his own counsel. The stories about his worried and disappointed expression of countenance are pure fiction.

WELDE MAY REVOLT.

Reluctant to Yield His Power as Tammany Leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District.

Commissioner of Jurors Charles Welde, who was defeated at the recent primaries by Isaac A. Hopper for the Tammany Hall leadership of the Thirty-first Assembly District, is very reluctant to yield the power he has had in the district for years, and there is talk of his revolting and attempting to take matters into his own hands this Fall by naming the candidates and running the campaign. The Commissioner has a large following and one of his strongest backers is Peter F. Meyer, Mr. Croker's partner.

The feeling that exists between the old and the new leaders was plainly shown by a conversation which took place at Tammany Hall Tuesday evening. Commissioner Welde sat talking with John F. Carroll, when Mr. Hopper walked in, and, after greeting both, began to talk about the Fall campaign. He said that he had the delegates, and that they would select the candidates and take full charge of the campaign. He then asked Commissioner Welde if he intended to take any active part. The answer was evidently unexpected, for the Commissioner declared that he most certainly was going to take an active part, as he was still leader, and would be until the new organization took effect, on Dec. 28. Mr. Hopper said that he hoped he would not insist on that point under the circumstances, and thought that the district should be turned over to him at once.

The conversation was growing very animated when Mr. Carroll spoke up and said that he thought Mr. Hopper was in the right, as he had the delegates, and that it would be foolish for the Commissioner to take the responsibility of the Fall campaign in the district on his shoulders. After further talk, during which Commissioner Welde apparently yielded to the arguments of Mr. Carroll and Mr. Hopper, he said that probably it was right that he should leave things to the new leaders, but on second thought, he said he would think the matter over for several days and then communicate his decision to Mr. Hopper

This is the position in which the district now rests, and the voters are wondering who will name the candidates this Fall. Commissioner Welde could not be found last night, but Mr. Hopper was seen at the Harlem Democratic Club in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. He said that he had been elected leader, that he had the delegates who would name the candidates, and that they would campaign them no matter what action Commissioner Welde took or what he said.

CINCINNATI FEARS A STRIKE.

2,100 Street Railway Men Make Demands Which the Company Refuses.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Cincinnati to-night is confronted with the possibility of a street railway strike surpassing in magnitude and severity any similar movement known to an American city. All the demands made by the 2,100 employes were summarily rejected by the Board of Directors to-day.

A meeting of the men has been called for to-morrow to consider the reply of President Kilgour, and before night a final decision will probably have been reached on the question of ordering a strike.

The company has always chocked off any attempts on the part of the men to organize a labor union, and recently has been discharging men suspected of activity in the present movement. This is one of the grievances, and the demand for the reinstatement of these men has been rejected. The following are the principal contentions of the men and answers of the company:

That the schedule on the various lines be so changed that ten hours will constitute a day's work.

Answer—It would be impracticable to operate the cars upon such a schedule so that satisfactory service can be given. The cars have been operated upon this same schedule for the past thirteen years, namely, from March, 1886.

That the wages of all motormen and conductors shall be 20 cents per hour.

Answer—It is impossible to do this because the tax and other burdens imposed upon the company are so great that the earnings will not justify it.

That the motormen be furnished a stool on each car and allowed to sit down to and from certain points to be agreed upon.

Answer—This cannot be done with safety to the public.

That where an employe be discharged he be given a hearing before a committee of the employes and a representative of the company, and if found not at fault, he shall be reinstated and paid for the time lost.

Answer—Where an employe has been discharged he is always given a hearing and consideration of his case, but it cannot be submitted to a committee; it is inconsistent with the proper management of any business concern.

That where differences arise between the company and employes which cannot be adjusted by a committee of employes and representative of the company, the case shall be submitted to a Board of Arbitration consisting of three members. The company shall select one, the employes one, and these to select the third, and the finding of such board to be final.

Answer—This is absolutely inadmissible. The company reserves the right to conduct its own business as it sees fit, in the interest of all, (the public, the employes, the stockholders,) but all differences have and can be adjusted between the individual and the company without the intervention of a committee.

The stock of the company, which went way above par several years ago on the passage by the Legislature of a fifty-year exclusive franchise bill, has slumped several points. The company has an enormous surplus and has paid 5 per cent. dividends for many years.

ARRESTS IN KANSAS CITY.

Merchants Charged with Violating Department Store Law.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 27.—State warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of fourteen of the principal merchants of Kansas City, who are charged with violation of the law for the regulation of department stores, in that they refuse to furnish statements, showing the lines of goods sold and the volume of business transacted, to the State Commissioner for the collection of department store licenses.

Nearly all of the accused merchants were arrested and released under bond. All will refuse to pay such fines as may be imposed and will go to the higher courts to test the constitutionality of the law, which, in the case of stores employing more than sixteen clerks, imposes a tax of $200 for each line of merchandise carried.

President to be in Canton with Bryan.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 27.—A dispatch was received here to-day from the President's private secretary, announcing that the Presidential party will reach Canton about 3:30 o'clock P. M. Oct. 6 on the way from Quincy to Galesburg. The President will be the guest of the city for a few hours. Col. W. J. Bryan is under engagement to be here and deliver an address that day.

Sothern's New Play to be Given Oct. 9.

Daniel Frohman has decided to produce E. H. Sothern's new play by Leo Dietrichstein at Daly's Theatre, entitled "The Song of the Sword," on Oct. 9 instead of Oct. 14.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

OPEN EVENINGS

Thursday and Friday.

Closed Saturday All Day.

We can supply almost any need at a saving to you of from 20 to 50 per cent.

Flags in abundance—all sizes and qualities—lowest prices in town.

One Thousand Pieces Bunting, 31 in. wide, at 3c. yard.

Men's Underwear for Cold Days.

Yesterday was chilly. You felt the sharp nip in the air. Was there a thought of putting on heavier Underwear? If so, to-day's news will interest you greatly. The goods offered are all right. We print those words, because the prices quoted are so very much under normal value. No use reciting the history of their purchase. You care more for the facts of their sale. Here they are:

The 75c. Qualities at 39c.

Men's heavy-weight Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers; Shirts have silk binding around neck and down front, bottoms are ribbed. Drawers are finished with pearl buttons and suspender tapes, worth 75c.; at 39c.

The 75c. Qualities at 39c.

Men's heavy Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, camel's hair, blue and mottled shades. Careful analysis shows that these garments contain 60 per cent. of wool on the inside and 40 per cent. cotton on the outside. This blend of the two fibres removes all possibilities of shrinkage. However, the quantity will shrink fast enough at the price—39c.

The Shirts are finished with pearl buttons, silk binding round neck and down front. The Drawers have covered seams, pearl buttons and suspender tapes.

The $1.25 Qualities at 49c.

Men's heavy-weight Natural Wool and Camel's-hair Shirts and Drawers. Backs and breasts of some of the Shirts are doubled. All have pearl buttons and are bound with silk. The Drawers have suspender tapes, pearl buttons and reinforced gussets, worth $1.00 and $1.25; at 49c.

The $2.00 Qualities at 98c.

Men's medium-weight full regular made Superfine Merino Shirts and Drawers—white, gray and tan. The Shirts are finished with silk fronts and pearl buttons; the Drawers have suspender tapes and extra strong gussets in seats. They are the products of one of the best mills in America—we've agreed not to tell which one. Were we to print the name there would be a stir in the trade; worth $2.00; our price 98c.

Men's and Boys' 60c. Night Shirts at 39c.

Men's and Boys' Night Shirts, made of good, heavy muslin, cut full width, 52 in. long, felled seams throughout, neatly trimmed with fast colored imported braid, sizes up to 19; worth 60c.; at 39c.

Men's $1.50 Shirts at 94c.

Men's Laundered Shirts, made in our own factory of the very best percales. Stripes and figures on tinted grounds—an infinite variety. Won't attempt to describe them—too many and too beautiful. Attached or two pairs detached cuffs. The workmanship and finish throughout are matters of pride with us; worth $1.50; at 94c.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts 68c.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made of Utica Nonpareil muslin in our own factory, three-ply solid linen bosoms, hand-worked button and eyelet holes, furnished with every modern improvement; we have manufactured and sold these Shirts for over twenty years, and have strengthened and bettered them whenever possible; 68c.

Boys' $1.25 Shirts at 79c.

Boys' and Youths' Fancy Dress Shirts, beautifully laundered, made in our own workrooms of best percales, all the newest designs and colorings, one pair detached cuffs; worth $1.25; our price, 79c.

Women's 85c. Merino Underwear at 64c.

Women's Natural Merino Vests and Pants. Long or short sleeves, nicely finished with silk trimmings, pearl buttons; worth 85c.; at 64c.

DISTILLERS MEET IN SECRET.

Association Elects Officers at Annual Session at Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—The annual meeting of the Kentucky Distillers' Association was held behind closed doors at the Galt

PLEADS FOR CAPT. CARTER

Wayne MacVeagh Argues for a Judicial Hearing of the Case.

OFFERS TWENTY OBJECTIONS

Says the President Would Be Guilty of an Act of Great Cruelty in Affirming the Verdict.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Attorney General Griggs to-day gave a hearing to Wayne MacVeagh, counsel in the court-martial case of Capt. O. M. Carter of the army. Mr. MacVeagh asked for a judicial hearing in the case, saying that if the President affirmed the proceedings, he would be guilty of an act of great cruelty and wrong. The record was, he contended, so saturated with errors of law that it is impossible in a country governed by law to affirm the finding.

Before proceeding with his argument proper, he corrected what he designated as erroneous reports concerning the case. The first of these to which he gave his attention was a statement that Secretary Alger had allowed the attorneys for Capt. Carter to take away and keep possession of the record in the case. This was, he said, absolutely untrue. The counsel for the accused had never seen the original record and had received no favors. It was also false that the representatives of Capt. Carter had importuned the President in the Captain's behalf. On the contrary, the only pressure brought to bear upon the President was from the other side, for the affirmation of the finding.

Mr. MacVeagh recited eleven instances of what he termed positive inventions retailed to the correspondents of the newspapers during the past eighteen months. Sooner or later, he says, he expects to reveal the authors of these reports, expose their motives, and then hold somebody responsible for proving their truth. He had thought of asking the new Secretary of War to signalize his entrance upon his duties by posting this notice over the doors of two of the divisions of the department:

"No falsehoods shall be disseminated from this office during office hours."

Mr. MacVeagh also denied that the finding of the court had been unanimous, notwithstanding, he said, the War Department had so stated.

In asking that the court-martial verdict be set aside, Mr MacVeagh urged the unfitness of such a court, composed of men untrained in the law, to deal with questions such as those involved in this case. The findings of such a court have no validity and carry no weight. The findings were based on a jumble of incongruous and discordant charges, ranging from embezzlement and deceit in the smallest matters to charges of conspiracy of immense magnitude.

In reply to a question from the Attorney General, Mr. MacVeagh admitted that no objection to the misjoinder of charges had been made in the court-martial. Mr. Griggs suggested that the objection should have been made at that time, adding that he was expressing no opinion upon the merits of the points at issue. Continuing, Mr. MacVeagh said that only a fair trial was asked and a fair trial could not be had upon a collocation of charges, as had been made in this case.

Mr. MacVeagh also dwelt upon the point that the charges were brought, notwithstanding the statute of limitations. He contended that "the flagrant violation of this act of Congress was sufficient to vitiate the proceedings." He had no doubt that Capt. Carter was convicted upon the time he pleaded this statute before the court, but this was done under advice and was at least legitimate.

With reference to the checks issued by Capt. Carter, Mr. MacVeagh contended that he could not under the law have avoided their issuance. The same was true of every act performed by him in this connection; not one act was optional. Speaking of the high prices paid for service by Capt. Carter, Mr. MacVeagh said they were paid on lettings after advertising; hence the profits of the contractors were not legitimate evidence against the officer in charge. Moreover, in many instances the prices paid were no higher than those paid for similar service by other officers in like cases.

Mr. MacVeagh criticised unsparingly the witness called for the prosecution of Carter as well as the action of the court in admitting much of the testimony—denouncing much that was said as lies.

Of one of the witnesses, he said he did not complain of his being a liar, "because he was born so," but of his being used by Col. Barr and Capt. Gillett after he was proved to be a liar. Another witness was represented as having received the money on a check which it had been charged went to Carter's account. A third witness, who had been called as an expert engineer, was represented as having sworn that he did not know the difference between a cubic yard and a square yard.

Summarizing, Mr. MacVeagh gave twenty objections to the approval of the verdict, as follows:

First—The jumble of incongruous charges in contempt of a fundamental and essential principle of jurisprudence, making a fair trial impossible.

Second—The incapacity of the court to obtain any testimony except that voluntarily offered.

Third—Such incapacity explains in part why the opinions of a mere majority of officers ordered by the Secretary of War to try a particular case have in law no force or effect whatever.

Fourth—The contemptuous flouting of Article CIII. of War.

Fifth—The reading and re-reading of wholly irrelevant specifications and checks for the sole purpose of prejudicing the minds of the officers of the court-martial.

Sixth—In admitting evidence of the rate of charges paid by the contractors to negroes for cutting and laying brush as evidence that Capt. Carter was guilty of conspiracy.

Seventh—In declaring that the court was not strictly bound by the rules of evidence.

Eighth—In allowing Cooper to testify as to the contents of written papers which were easily accessible.

Ninth—In admitting the letter of Aug. 7, 1897, from Cooper to Gillett, as proof of Capt. Carter's guilt in 1896.

Tenth—In deciding that the statute of limitations had no reference whatever to the evidence.

Eleventh—In holding that declarations of persons not on trial and made in Capt. Carter's absence were admissible in evidence.

Twelfth—In admitting the letters of 1891 from Capt. Greene to Capt. Smith.

Thirteenth—In allowing Cooper to certify as to an alleged conversation with a foreman of contractors in 1893.

Fourteenth—In deciding that questions asked by the court cannot be objected to upon the rules of evidence.

Fifteenth—In admitting the private papers of Capt. Carter illegally seized, in evidence against him.

Sixteenth—In refusing obedience to the provisions of the Constitution.

Seventeenth—In refusing obedience to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Eighteenth—In refusing obedience to the plain and explicit act of Congress.

Nineteenth—In admitting the letters between Capt. Carter and Capt. Greene and Mr. Garner, from 1885 to 1891, to prove a conspiracy in 1896.

Twentieth—In allowing Carvalho to testify falsely that Capt. Greene was guilty of criminal forgery, as proving that Capt. Carter was guilty of conspiracy.

Mr. MacVeagh closed with a very earnest appeal for a judicial hearing of the case, dwelling at length upon the majesty of the law and appealing to Attorney General Griggs as a lawyer and jurist to accept his view of the case and counsel the President to prevent the affirmation of the verdict of the court-martial.

STATEMENT BY CAPT. CARTER.

Reply to an Editorial in The Engineering News, in Which the Case Is Reviewed.

Capt. O. M. Carter has sent the following letter to The Engineering News:

"New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

"To the Editor of Engineering News:

"Sir: My attention has been called to an editorial in your issue of the 7th inst. entitled "Concerning the Case of Capt. Carter." Conscious of my innocence, and believing that in the end the truth would surely prevail, and that my honor would be vindicated I have submitted in silence for two long years to the false and calumnious attacks of my enemies made in the public press, and I am even now impelled to notice your editorial only because your journal goes to many men of my own profession, who know nothing of my case, and who might otherwise believe your words to be true and your denunciation of me deserved.

"I am informed, moreover, that advance sheets of your editorial were scattered broadcast to the daily press, with the view, doubtless, of eliciting comment adverse to me, and of having the public believe that your review of the case was an honest and an impartial one, based upon the evidence. If, therefore, it should result that your review was not warranted by the evidence, and that your statements and inferences concerning my case are not true, then your action must be denounced by the entire engineering profession as peculiarly base, and you must have forfeited the respect of all honorable men, for even you must admit that a journal such as yours professes to be can be of no value whatever to an engineer unless it speaks the truth.

"It therefore becomes my duty to give to you, and your duty to present to your readers, information which may aid them in estimating your alleged impartial review of my case at its just value; and I do this, not because of your personal attack upon me, but because the questions involved in my case are vitally important to every engineer in America. Before proceeding to the case proper I shall correct a few of your collateral misstatements.

DENOUNCED AS FALSEHOODS.

"You allege that after the official record in my case was sent to the Secretary of War 'the papers were for a long time in the custody of the attorneys for Capt. Carter.' This is a sheer falsehood, which I challenged you to justify.

"You intimate that Mr. MacVeagh 'has already submitted three different formal briefs in this case before the President and the Attorney General.' This is another falsehood without a shadow of justification.

"You further state concerning Mr. MacVeagh that 'when he returns and makes his plea it will then be seen what further pretexts for delay may be found,' insinuating that either I or my attorneys have sought pretexts for delay. This is another falsehood, equally baseless, which I challenge you to justify.

"You allege that 'the influence, personal, social, and political, which has gone into the defense of this case in Washington, New York, and Savannah, has been without precedent,' thereby insinuating that the case was sought to be settled otherwise than on its merits. This is another falsehood, for which I challenge you to produce a shadow of justification. My friends have always insisted that if I were guilty I should be punished, but that if not guilty, I deserved vindication. This is the only 'influence' that has been used.

"You further state that you have 'followed the course of this remarkable case from the outset,' and 'from all the study we have given to the evidence we see no reason whatever to question the correctness and justness of the court-martial's decision.'

"Let us see how closely you have studied the evidence. The principal and overshadowing charge against me—and the one to which you refer—was that of entering into a conspiracy in 1896 with the contractors doing Government work in my district to rob the United States by securing the payment to such contractors of two false and fraudulent checks in July, 1897, one for $230,749.90, and the other for $345,000.

GOES INTO THE CHARGES.

"It was alleged (1) that I so advertised for proposals, and so managed the advertising, giving out information, receiving of proposals, and awarding of bids, as to enable the favored contractors to secure the contracts, and (2) that after the award of the contract I permitted the contractors to use mattresses and stone different in kind and character from the mattresses and stone contracted for, less costly to the contractors, and of less value to the United States.

"On the trial it was proven by official records, by eminent officers of the Corps of Engineers, and by equally eminent civil engineers, that the specifications for the works were proper and had been approved by the authorities; that the advertisements had been inserted according to law; that information had been fully given; that the sealed proposals had been opened in the presence of the competing bidders, and that the contracts had been awarded to the lowest bidders in accordance with the law, at prices lower than the average prices for similar work elsewhere on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. It was proven, and not disputed, that the contractors were paid only for the quantities of work actually done under the contracts.

"The whole question in this case, then, is the contention that the works were not done according to the contracts. The witnesses in support of that theory were Capt. Gillette, who swore he never saw a brush mattress such as called for by my specifications, whose total experience, such as it was on mattress work for similar engineering purposes, was limited to only 12,000 cubic yards and eighteen months of time, and whose animus and unreliability are graven on the record; Gieseler, who swore that he never saw a mattress under the 1896 contract, and few under any other, who never built one, and who was an office man pure and simple; Twiggs, who never built a mattress, and whose sworn evidence was in direct conflict with his written reports, certified to on honor, and who was impeached by Mr. G. W. Brown, a civil engineer of integrity and experience; Keating, an uneducated laborer, who swore that he had had a total experience of only six or seven weeks with mattress work; Hale, who was directly impeached as to veracity, and who swore he did not know the difference between a square yard and a cubic yard, and a man named Cooper, who never built a mattress, who was directly impeached as to veracity, who swore he would do wrong rather than lose his job, and whose testimony was in direct conflict with his written reports certified to on honor.

ACCORDING TO CONTRACT.

"That the work had been done according to the contract, and the Government not defrauded, was proven by the sworn testimony, among others, of such men as Mr. George Y. Wisner, Mr. H. C. Ripley, Mr. A. E. Kastl, members of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Gen. W. P. Craighill, ex-Chief of Engineers, and Past President of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Major J. H. Willard, Major W. L. Marshall, Major F. A. Mahan, Capt. C. McD. Townsend, Capt. Thomas H. Rees, of the Corps of Engineers.

"When you wrote your 'fair and impartial review' did you forget to state that the evidence shows that Gen. Craighill swore that 'the work done by Capt. Carter in Savannah River and harbor is one of the most successful operations of which I have any knowledge, either in this or any other country, and that the cost for the results obtained is not unreasonable'?

"When you wrote your 'fair and impartial review,' did you forget to state that the evidence shows that Cooper, the chief witness for the prosecution, estimated the actual cost of the mattress work at 71 cents per square yard, and then, later, when requested to do so, estimated the actual cost of the same work at only 9 cents per square yard?

"When you wrote your 'fair and impartial review,' did you forget to state that the evidence shows that Mr. George Y. Wisner, after a thorough examination of the work, swore that the United States was not only not defrauded, but saved more than $1,000,000 in Savannah Harbor alone, due to the excellent character of the work executed there by me?

STATEMENTS OF OFFICERS.

"Will you now have the fairness to print the following statement of Capt. C. McD. Townsend of the Corps of Engineers?

"'I am to-day accepting, under specifications similar to the ones in Capt. Carter's contract, material almost identical with that which went into the Savannah works. My fascines are made of brush with the leaves and twigs remaining on them; they are bound with one strand of tarred rope, commonly known as lath yarn, though the specifications say tarred rope, and their binding is not unreasonably tight. I am putting in a multiple mat whenever it is considered necessary, and am leaving out all the intermediate poles, not the half with which Capt. Carter was charged. I have let $40,000 worth of work on fifteen-day proposals, have sent one specification to bidders, and notified them if they wanted to bid, they could apply for more. I have driven one contractor off the work, forfeiting all sums due to him from the Government and have signed letters in Lacrosse which were dated Rock Island.

"'This has not been done in any spirit of braggadocio, but has resulted from the regular course of business, and is what I testified I would do before Capt. Carter's court-martial. It is what one must do if he has the interest of his work at stake, and it is fearful to contemplate that the fiendish ingenuity displayed in his case can group such trivial and innocent matters together in such a manner as to produce the appearance of crime, and that our reputations are at the mercy of any disordered mind that may succeed us.'

"Will you now have the fairness to print the following statement from Major W. L. Marshall of the Corps of Engineers?

"'I recognize the fact that if the position of the prosecution in Capt. Carter's case is upheld, there is no security to any engineer, and the carrying on of public works will be impossible to anybody subject to military courts.'

SAVED OVER $1,000,000.

"Will you now have the fairness to print the following statement from Mr. George Y. Wisner of the American Society of Civil Engineers?

"'Not one penny was ever lost to the United States, but, on the contrary, Capt. Carter's skillful conduct of the work at Savannah alone resulted in saving over $1,000,000 to the Government. If Capt. Carter can be found guilty on such evidence as was adduced at his trial, then any engineer in America can be convicted of any charge whatever from the records of his own office when such records are used by unscrupulous enemies.'

"Will you now have the fairness to print the following statement from Capt. T. H. Rees of the Corps of Engineers?

"'I know that the contracts for Capt. Carter's work were awarded to the lowest bidder after due legal advertisement, and that the prices were lower than the average prices for similar work elsewhere on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. I know that his work was done according to contract, and that the United States was not defrauded out of one dollar.'

"Will you now have the fairness to print the following statement from Mr. H. C. Ripley of the American Society of Civil Engineers?

"'I was present during the entire trial of Capt. Carter and listened to nearly every word of testimony. I made a critical examination of the works at Savannah and Cumberland Sound executed by Capt. Carter, and from an experience of twenty years on works of a similar nature I do not hesitate to say that Capt. Carter's work will compare favorably with similar work done by other officers of the Corps of Engineers, both as to quality of work and as to the cost to the Government. To my mind the prosecution utterly failed to prove the charges and I believe that a jury of reputable civil engineers would have rendered a unanimous verdict of acquittal.'

MR. MACVEAGH'S OPINION.

"The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Attorney General of the United States, who was not my attorney during the trial, was asked subsequently by a friend of mine to undertake my case. Having been prejudiced against me by the garbled accounts given to the press, he declined unless after an exhaustive examination of the entire record he should find me absolutely innocent. Mr. MacVeagh's character is well known; he gave weeks of uninterrupted study to the case and then wrote:

"'A most careful study of the evidence has completely satisfied me that Capt. Carter is as innocent a man as I am. It is not only that there is absolutely nothing in the proofs submitted which is not entirely compatible with his innocence, but many facts are proven which are absolutely irreconcilable with his guilt.'

"Will you now have the fairness to print that and then state your qualifications to judge of the merits of this case?

"A further word: That the works under my charge were successfully executed was admitted under oath by the most unscrupulous and vindictive of my enemies. The work done must therefore have been suited to secure successful results. Similar work has been done elsewhere with varying degrees of success. The evidence shows that my work was executed at a less cost to the Government than the average cost of other similar work.

"If, then, I used a mattress to secure successful results which cost the contractor only about one-tenth of what all other similar work has cost, either all the other engineers are fools or they have knowingly permitted a mattress costing about $1 a yard to be used when one costing about 10 cents a yard would have done fully as well, conclusions doubtless too absurd for even you to entertain.

SCORES HIS ACCUSERS.

"You state 'no honest man would object to have accusations against him passed upon him by a body of members of his own profession.' That fairness I have never had, except by men like Gen. Craighill, Major Marshall, Capt. Townsend, Capt. Rees, Mr. Wisner, Mr. Ripley, Mr. Kastl, and others, the results of whose investigations have been published.

"The Board of Engineers first appointed to investigate my work declined to examine it, but took against me the statements of men who were afterward proven to be ignorant, or untruthful, or both. Moreover, one member of that board made false statements concerning my actions in leading questions to witnesses, thus directly subverting justice.

"I have never shrunk from, but have always courted, the most searching inquiry into my works by my brother engineers. So far as I know, no experienced, honest, and disinterested engineer, however much prejudiced against my works, has examined them without becoming convinced that they were honestly and efficiently executed and that the Government was not and could not have been defrauded out of one dollar.

"There has been prepared a book containing an abstract of the charges against me, the entire evidence taken at the trial, and the briefs on both sides, which any engineer wishing the truth may have. A perusal of the evidence will show any intelligent man whether or not you have stated the truth in this case. "O. M. CARTER,

"Captain Corps of Engineers, U. S. A."

CARNEGIE STEEL INTERESTS.

President Schwab Declines to Discuss Mr. Frick's European Trip.

C. M. Schwab of Pittsburg, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, was at the Holland House yesterday.

Mr. Schwab declined to discuss the Wall Street report that H. C. Frick's recent visit to Europe was to obtain assistance from Andrew Carnegie in financing the company.

"That is something I cannot talk about," said Mr. Schwab, "but I can tell you, however, that the iron and steel trade was never more prosperous. While I will not predict that prices will still further advance, I am quite confident there will be no reaction in the near future."

CORNELL'S LARGEST CLASS.

Freshmen to be More Numerous than Ever—Schurman Dinner.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Cornell University this Fall will open with a freshman class surpassing in numbers that of any preceding year. The precise official total will not be obtainable from the register for some days, but the registration is even now much larger than in previous years.

To-night President Schurman dined with ex-Gov. Cornell at the latter's residence here, a large number of prominent men being present at the dinner, which proved to be practically a reception to President Schurman. Among the guests present were President Williams of the First National Bank, Judge Halliday, Roger B. Williams, President of the Board of Education; President Wyckoff of the Ithaca Electric Railway, President Cornell of the Ithaca Trust Company, Judge Van Cleef, Dr. Crane, Acting President of the University during the absence of Mr. Schurman; Charles Ezra Cornell, Treasurer Williams of the University, and the Rev. Dr. Synott.

President Schurman related to the guests his experiences in the Philippines.

WOMAN PALMIST FOUND DEAD.

Mrs. Black Went to a Hotel with a Companion, Who Left Her.

Mrs. Sarah Black, a widow forty years old, a palmist and astrologer whose home was at Ninetieth Street and Third Avenue, was found dead last night in a room on the second floor of the Central Hotel at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue. The woman, accompanied by a man, engaged the room at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The man signed the register as "J. Moore and wife, Manhattanville." He remained until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when he left the building.

When Mrs. Black did not appear all day, Proprietor William Hennessy sent Frederick Ulrich, the bartender, up the fire-escape to investigate. He found her lying on the bed as if sleeping. He attempted to arouse her, and discovered she was dead.

George Newbauer, a bartender at 200 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, identified her. He said she had a daughter who a few weeks ago was married to M. J. Silverbrand of 1,147 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

Coroner Zucca ordered the body removed to the Morgue. The police say the woman died of natural causes. There was no evidence of suicide or violence. Mrs. Black was richly gowned, and wore valuable rings. All were found on her intact.

Thomas Janney, Jr., Found.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 27.—Thomas Janney, Jr., who left here last Sunday a week ago in the yawl Nodus for a shooting trip along Chesapeake Bay, and who has been reported as missing, has been heard from by his father and mother here, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Janney of Narragansett Avenue. He is in Philadelphia.

An American Arrested in Yokohama.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The State Department has been advised by the Consul General at Yokohama that he has succeeded in causing the arrest of the American Kent, who is charged with forging notes to the amount of $10,000 on the Union Trust Company of Jamestown, N. Y. Kent has admitted his identity.

26 New Fever Cases in Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 27.—There are twenty-six new cases of yellow fever and one death reported to-day.

Two New Cases in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 27.—Two cases of yellow fever were reported by the Board of Health to-day. There were no deaths.

PRESBYTERIANS IN SESSION

Discussion of Higher Criticism Interests Delegates in Washington:

MEETINGS OPENED YESTERDAY

164 Members of the Council Are in Attendance, Including Two from the South of Africa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The subject of higher criticism, so called, promises to engross much of the attention of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, which opened its first session here to-day. It was directly adverted to both in the opening sermon of the Rev. Dr. John De Witt, and subsequently in the formal address of the President of the Council, the Rev. Dr. J. Marshall Lang, of Glasgow, Scotland.

Referring to the attitude of the churches represented by the Council toward the Bible, Dr. De Witt said:

"This attitude is embodied in the well-known phrase of William Chillingworth: 'The Bible and the Bible alone is the religion of Protestants.' It involves the two great propositions, that the Holy Scriptures are the supreme rule of religious faith and conduct, and that being sufficient and perspicuous, they do not need for religious purposes the mediation of the Church as either witness or interpreter. Of course, this is the attitude of all the Protestant churches. But while other churches have emphasized their catholicity, or their apostolicity, the reformed churches have emphasized their loyalty to Holy Scripture. They have believed that they themselves would stand or fall with the Bible.

"It would be far from the truth to say that the Reformed Churches stand alone in their attachment to and dependence on the Holy Scriptures. The great Roman Church, in which mediæval Christianity still survives, asserts not less clearly and unanimously than ourselves their Divine inspiration and authority. But it places tradition side by side with Scripture and of both Scripture and tradition it makes the teaching Church both the authoritative witness and the interpreter. The Reformed Churches contend that the Bible alone is the rule of religious faith. Claiming neither a priestly character for their clergy nor anything like magical virtue for their sacraments, and setting no high value, indeed, no religious value at all, on tactual successions in ordination, the peculiarity of their ministry has been that, relying on nothing else, they have held up the Bible as the Word of God, the revelation of His will, to be believed, and studied, and obeyed."

These excerpts serve to indicate the position taken by the members of the council, as the address received the cordial approval of the members.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the first business session of the council was held. The call of the roll disclosed the presence of 164 delegates representing churches from all parts of the world. Two members in whom their associates have a particular interest are Dr. James Stewart of Lovedale, South Africa, and H. S. Boaman of Pretoria. The former is strongly pro-British in his sympathies in the present crisis in the Transvaal, while the latter just as strongly upholds the Boers. Dr. Stewart was a personal friend of Dr. Livingstone, the famous African explorer.

The feature of the afternoon session was the address of the President of the Council, the Rev. Dr. J. Marshal Lang, pastor of the famous Barony Church of Glasgow, Scotland. His address commanded the interested attention of his auditors, although it was quite evident that his comments upon "Higher Criticism" and the position of the Church thereon will be made the subject of discussion later in the sittings of the council. Referring to the position of the Church upon the question, Dr. Lang said:

"The churches which this council represents will command the attention of the age only in the measure in which, without lowering either testimony or their ideals, they recognize and make room for its trends and habits of thought and its expansions and complexities of life. We are not worshippers of the past.

"We all wish to progress, but we do not wish to rush down steep places into confusions in which the integrity of the faith might be lost. We all wish the amplest development within the truth as it is in Christ; but we do not wish to part with historical continuities.

"An absolute and blind obedience to any statement of councils or any dogmatic formula whatsoever is impossible. Even in regard to the pronouncement of the General Council of the Church it was always held that these must be afterward approved of by the Church. In words of the same standard, we use the statement, or formula, 'not as a rule of faith or practice, but only as a help to both.' Faith, after all, is better, larger, loftier than even the best confessions of it."

It is expected that by to-morrow 250 delegates will have reported.

The sessions of the Alliance will last ten days. The body is purely deliberative, and not in any sense legislative. Its capacity is entirely advisory.

A LETTER FROM MR. McKINLEY.

Regrets He Could Not Dine with Congregationalists at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—A. H. Plumb, President of the International Congregational Council, yesterday read to the Council a letter from President McKinley to M. C. Hazard in which the President said:

My Dear Sir: Referring to the kind invitation extended to me through yourself to be present at the banquet, to be given on the 27th inst., by the Congregational Club to the delegates of the International Congregational Council, I regret that engagements already made will prevent its acceptance.

Please convey to the members of the Congregational Club and delegates of the council an expression of my best wishes for the success of the occasion and my interest in their present international gathering, which ought to be productive of valuable results in the direction of more cordial fellowship among Christian peoples. With sincere regards, I am, very truly yours,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The reading of the letter was the cause of a spontaneous outburst of applause.

CUBAN STRIKE A FAILURE.

Gen. Ludlow's Proclamation and the Arrest of Twenty-one Leaders Demoralized the Movement.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—In consequence of the proclamation of Gen Ludlow yesterday the backbone of the strike is broken. The men lost their bearings, owing to their inability to hold meetings. Some struck, but others remained uncertain. The military authorities arrested twenty-one leaders and held them in custody, which largely assisted in demoralizing the movement, as there were no alternate leaders ready to issue orders.

There is a general desire to return to work; and this afternoon the leaders notified Mayor Lacoste that they would sign a proclamation urging the men to resume their usual avocations and acknowledging that the strike was a complete failure. The Mayor says that by to-morrow only the masons will remain out, and they have asked Gen. Ludlow for permission to hold a meeting and to endeavor to close a strike which the Military Governor has left on the hands of the Mayor, to do with as he thinks best.

Mayor Lacoste will receive the leaders of the masons and attempt to reach a satisfactory conclusion. He believes that before forty-eight hours have elapsed there will be no sign whatever of the strike in Havana. Immediately after signing the promised proclamation the leaders of the strike were released.

Gen. Ludlow's action is everywhere applauded. The Heraldo says:

"Our only criticism of the proclamation of the Military Governor is that it was too mild. It displayed a forbearance toward the Cubans which they do not deserve. The Americans are pledged to keep order. The Cubans have not appreciated the forbearance the Americans have shown throughout their intervention, treating it as if it were a kind of plaything. As a matter of fact, Gen. Ludlow had power to place the city under martial law."

The Lucha says: "The Cuban civil authorities have again failed in the hour of trial, and it has been necessary for Gen. Ludlow to interfere The Cuban civil authorities do not seem to have the necessary capacity for Government."

Furnace Plant Sold for $3,000,000.

LEBANON, Penn., Sept. 27.—The Sheridan Furnace Plant and the one-half interest in the Cornwall Iron Ore Banks of Gen. Edward Burd Grubb of Burlington, N. J., have been purchased by the Pennsylvania Furnace Company. The price paid was $3,000,000. The sale was made by a New York attorney. The deed, which bore revenue stamps to the amount of $3,000, was filed in the Recorder's office here to-day.

Clothing for Boys

Our Clothing for Boys and Children is made with the same exactness of style and finish that for 43 years has distinguished the Brokaw Clothing for men.

Distinct fabrics in a variety of designs representing the best artistic skill of weaver and dyer—at moderate prices.

Brokaw Bros.

Astor Place, Fourth Avenue, Lafayette Place.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHT OF CREDITORS TO INCOME OF TRUST FUND.—James Brady, who was a wholesale clothing manufacturer in this city, with stores in different cities in the West, died in 1883, leaving an estate valued at over $1,000,000. By his will, after bequeathing legacies amounting to about $80,000, he gave the remainder to his executors, William H. Hazard and two others, in trust to pay out of the net annual income $10,000 each to his two daughters—one of whom is Virginia W. Post, wife of George W. Post—during their lives, and to apply $2,000 yearly for rental of a house occupied by each. Edward H. Van Ingen, and four others, who are judgment creditors of Mrs. Post, each brought an action in the Supreme Court, Kings County, against the trustees and herself to reach and have applied to the payment of their judgments against her the surplus income, if any, of the funds thus held in trust for her benefit. The four cases were tried together before Eugene Frayer, as referee. The plaintiffs claimed that the $12,000 a year thus received by Mrs. Post was more than sufficient for her support, and that the surplus income was applicable in equity to the payment of their judgments against her, under Section 78 of the real property law of this State. That law provides that the beneficiary of such a trust should have the use and enjoyment of the income "to the extent necessary for his or her education and support," free from the claims of creditors, and it expressly gives to the beneficiary such use and enjoyment, against even his or her own improvidence or misfortune, by making it impossible to alienate or incumber this income in anticipation of its actual receipt. After hearing evidence as to what was necessary for the support of the beneficiary, the referee came to the conclusion that the income of the fund was more than was necessary for Mrs. Post's support, and that there was a yearly surplus of $3,000 applicable to the payment of the judgments. It appeared that in addition to her husband and two sons, her husband's mother lived with and was supported by Mrs. Post, and she contributed about $650 toward the house rent of a brother of her husband's; that she gave her husband $2,500 a year for spending money, besides paying very considerable sums on debts incurred by him. The referee holds that the sums thus paid cannot be taken into account in determining what was necessary for the support of the defendant, and that her generosity in that respect cannot be made a charge upon the income of this fund while her honest creditors are turned away empty handed.

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JURY TRIAL IN A JUSTICE'S COURT.—John Kline brought an action in a Justice's court, in Oneida County, N. Y., to recover a balance claimed to be due him for services rendered to Lyman S. Harding. The evidence tended to establish the fact that for the purpose of settlement, Harding, before the suit was commenced, offered Kline $10. The jury brought in the following verdict: "We find that there is no cause of action, providing Mr. Harding, the defendant, pay to the plaintiff $9.50." The Justice refused to receive this verdict, ordering the jury to retire again and instructing them that, if the defendant owed the plaintiff $9.50, the latter was entitled to a judgment. Before the retirement of the defendant's counsel remarked that if they would find a verdict of no cause of action, the defendant would pay the plaintiff $9.50. A verdict of no cause of action was afterward brought in by the jury and was received and docketed by the Justice, who, having discharged the jury, rendered judgment thereon in favor of the defendant for $9.70 costs, and the defendant, pursuant to the agreement of his counsel, paid to the Justice in the presence of the plaintiff the sum of $9.50. The County Court, on appeal, reversed the judgment. On further appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department, the reversal by the County Court of the Justice's judgment was reversed, the court holding, by Presiding Justice Hardin, that no irregularity having apparently occurred after the rendition and reception of the verdict, it was the duty of the Justice to render judgment against the plaintiff for costs, and that, in the absence of any objection on the part of the plaintiff to what took place in the presence of the Justice, the jury, and the parties to the action, the judgment would be sustained. Justice Spring gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justice Adams. Justice Spring held that the case presented a very clear infraction of the orderly trial of cases. "The integrity of jury trials," he said, "cannot be maintained too strictly, and courts should not seek to palliate the conduct of those engaged in the nefarious practice of perverting their verdicts. In this case we have both the flagrant, unblushing attempt, and its immediate effect in the verdict. Every suitor in a court of justice is entitled to the unbiased judgment of the jury. Otherwise there is no safety and no certainty in a trial before that body."

PRINT-CLOTH MILLS COMPACT.

Fixed Price Scale to Remain in Force—No Trust Formed.

In accordance with an agreement made by the managers of all the print-cloth mills at Fall River, a fixed scale of prices for all goods thirty-three inches in width and under will be maintained up to Jan. 1, 1900. This is an extension of an agreement already made which ended this week. The scale commences at 2¾ cents for regular "sixty-four square, twenty-eight-inch" goods, and no lower prices will be quoted.

The mills at Fall River manufacture practically all of the print-cloth in the market. Through the present arrangement, by which all their selling operations are placed in the hands of a committee of seven and two Trustees, chosen from the different mills, the retailers have to deal with the committee, and not directly with the mills, as heretofore. Print-cloth goods above thirty-three inches in width will not be affected by this ruling, they having been free from the competition that demoralized the prices and quality of the smaller width gods.

This new movement on the part of the Fall River mills is declared by brokers in the print-cloth market to have nothing to do with the reported formation of a print-cloth trust. It was said on high authority yesterday that the principal syndicate, that of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., which is endeavoring to secure a controlling interest in the mills, still has its offers open, as has also the American Woolen Company. The third syndicate, however, which Nelson G. Green is managing, is reported to have withdrawn its offer. The average output of the Fall River mills is about 150,000 pieces a week.

It is openly stated in some quarters that in the present excellent condition of business there is little prospect of a trust being formed.

Chicago Warehouse Company Formed.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Chicago Warehouse Company, capital $4,000,000, filed papers of incorporation here to-day. One-half of the capital stock is preferred, with 6 per cent. cumulative dividends. The incorporators are Thomas L. Chadbourne, William M. Ivins, Camillus G. Kidder, Edmund K. Stalle, and Henry Woodman, all of Jersey City.

Negro Sentenced to be Hanged.

OAKLAND, Md., Sept. 27.—Sam Johnson, a young colored man, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on a day to be fixed by Gov. Lowndes for an assault on Annie Kerfoot, a little girl living near Hagerstown, Md. Under the law Judge Sloane, who sentenced him, might have inflicted any punishment from three months' imprisonment to death on the scaffold. If Johnson is hanged he will be the fourth of his race to suffer the death penalty for a similar crime during the present year.

Open This Evening.

In deference to the visiting hosts intent upon "seeing the sights" of the metropolis, *this store will remain open this evening.* We shall close the store Friday at 6 P. M. sharp and shall keep it

Closed All Day Saturday,

Thus enabling us, rank and file, to participate fully in the patriotic festivities incident to the reception of Admiral Dewey by the City of New York.

All Cars Transfer to **Bloomingdales**

3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

The "Welcome Cap," in handsome, broad red, white and blue stripes, will be given children visiting the store tomorrow accompanied by parent or guardian.

"Fighting in the Philippines."

This is a handsome and appropriate souvenir for this historic occasion. The volume contains over 150 reproductions of interesting, important and thrilling incidents of the American occupation of the Philippines.

The worth and beauty of this souvenir has created such a demand for its possession that we are forced to limit it to the store's patrons exclusively.

ASK FOR A CHECK when purchasing goods to the amount of one dollar or more. Present same to the Dewey Book Souvenir Bureau, Third Floor, and the volume WILL BE PRESENTED FREE.

WELCOME DEWEY!

On Friday afternoon September 29th, and all day Saturday September 30th, our stores will be CLOSED.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS,

Furniture, Carpets, &c,

193 to 205 and 211 & 213 Park Row.

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Sets the pattern for the World's Manufacturers.

The KNABE GRANDS and UPRIGHTS are imitated, but never equalled.

There are many pianos, but only one KNABE.

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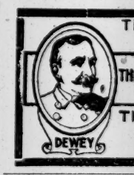

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"CORRECT ATTIRE for MEN" the fashion report for Autumn and Winter, sent to those who ask....Write care

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NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

S. Herbert Wolfe has been appointed examiner of the Minnesota Insurance Department.

F. Guenther has been appointed Detroit agent of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford.

Worthington & Gill have been appointed sole agents of the Fire Association of Philadelphia at Buffalo.

Charles T. Chandler, Jr., of Chicago, has resigned as Cook County special agent of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford.

The factory mutual fire insurance companies have ceased to do business in North Carolina, because of the Craig law requiring domestic reincorporation.

Andrew B. Newcombe has been appointed Brooklyn manager of the British America and Western Assurance Companies of Toronto and the British American Insurance Company of New York.

The Memphis Fire Insurance Exchange has elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President—W. H. Moore; Vice President—J. P. Edrington; Secretary—F. L. Renner; Inspector—James E. Cleary.

The September meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union will be held in this city to-day. New York underwriters yesterday expressed the opinion that a proposition to substitute graded commissions for different classes of business for the present 15 per cent. flat commission rule

SHAMROCK IN THE DRY DOCK

Experts Say Her Outlines Do Not Stamp Her as a Winner.

HEAVIER THAN THE COLUMBIA

Built to Smash Through the Water Rather Than Cut Her Way—Wind Will Be Needed to Move Her.

The Shamrock was floated in the big Boston dry dock at Erie Basin yesterday, and her much-discussed underbody was viewed during the afternoon by about 300 sightseers. There is nothing novel in the contour that has been the subject of so much comment in yachting circles, and the consensus of opinion among the yachtsmen present appeared to be that the Shamrock, although the best craft that has ever been sent over in quest of the blue ribbon of the seas, was inferior to the Columbia.

The water began to pour in through the sluices at 11 o'clock, and forty minutes later the pontoon at the outer end of the dock was swung out. The Shamrock was then warped into the basin, the gate swung again into place, and the cup challenger was brought into position over the keel blocks that had been prepared for her reception. At 12:40 she settled on the blocks, the draught of water in the dock at the time being considerably less than twenty-one feet. The pumps were kept at work until 4 o'clock, at which hour the dock was dry.

Among the prominent yachtsmen who viewed the lines of the boat as they were gradually revealed were Messrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Capt. Woodbury Kane, Dr. J. C. Barron, A. Cary Smith, Frank Bowne Jones, Herbert C. Leeds, Thomas Fleming Day, Capt. Clayton Haff, Charles G. Davis, Lloyd Phoenix, and Capt. Dennis of the racing schooner Amorita.

DID NOT IMPRESS EXPERTS.

An expert who looked the two yachts over carefully went away with a happy look on his countenance. When he was asked why he looked so well pleased, he said, "I think I know where I can get some money on the Columbia." This remark seemed to indicate the general feeling which prevailed at the Erie Basin. The Shamrock made a decidedly favorable impression on the onlookers, but there was hardly one who did not feel sure that she would prove unable to beat the American champion. As the water receded and the yacht's lines came more and more plainly into view this feeling increased until it became in some minds simply a certainty. At the same time it must be admitted that the Shamrock is the speediest yacht, in so far as looks are concerned, that has ever come to us from the other side of the water. If she does not win the cup it will be because the Columbia is just a little speedier. The British designer is again one boat behind us. The Shamrock was undoubtedly designed to beat the Defender, and she would probably prove to be able to do that. But that is also what the Columbia can do, and it was the general belief of the experts at the Erie Basin yesterday that she can do it by a larger margin than the Shamrock can.

There were no mysteries about the revealed underbody of the challenger. She is just a plain, ordinary, every-day yacht. She is a normal vessel in every particular. Those who are acquainted with the work of Mr. Fife, her designer, will at once say that she is simply a typical Fife cutter. There are no tricks in her design, and what all the mystery has been about is the real mystery of the matter. The general impression given by the uncovered lines of the Shamrock is that she is a yacht of much power. She is built to carry sail, and she will do it. But she is also designed so that she will need to carry sail, for there is a heavy and large underbody to drive through the water. Power is gained by giving the yacht a generous beam and a deep bilge. But these are two elements which combine to make the under-water part of the vessel large, and that means that all the amount of sail which she will carry will be required to attain a high speed. In a breeze and perhaps with a little sea, she should prove a dangerous competitor, but the Defender would probably beat her in such conditions. And in nine races out of ten the Columbia would leave the Defender far astern.

THE YACHT'S MEASUREMENTS.

Of course, information as to the details of the Shamrock's dimensions was refused, but some of the important facts were learned in spite of the secrecy observed. The new challenger will measure 89 feet 11 inches on the water line. That means that she will come just an inch inside of the limit of her class. If two good heavy men more than her complement were put on board of her, she would be over the length. She is to have an extra bobstay put on her before she leaves the basin. Furthermore, she will receive an extra strut on her mainmast just below the one now to be seen under her spreaders. This extra strut is to be put in for the purpose of helping her mast to withstand the strain which comes upon it in reaching. Her sailing masters are afraid of that strain. Now, it may be that when the extra rigging is added to the yacht's burden she may come down to the full length of ninety feet on the water line. In that case something would undoubtedly be taken out of her, in order to lighten her.

The beam of the challenger is still a matter of conjecture. It is safe to say that it is about what has already been printed, namely, 24 feet and some inches. Her draught was found to be yesterday, by the unerring test of docking her, 20 feet 2½ inches. There has been much speculation as to the draught of the yacht, but the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may rely on these figures. The Shamrock is, as has already been said, 128 feet 4 inches in length over all. Her mast is 48 feet 4 inches abaft the stem head. She has 76 frames, placed 20 inches apart, and there are 29 of these frames forward of the mast. Following out the frames, it is ascertained that her overhang forward measures 18 feet and aft it is 20 feet 5 inches.

The topsides of the vessel are of aluminium and the underbody below the waterline is of manganese bronze. The lines of the yacht under the waterline were much in the nature of a surprise to the observers. In the first place the bilges are much lower than had been supposed. The vessel shows a larger proportion of dead rise to her floors than the Columbia and the turn of the line of her side as it descends is much easier. This makes the curve of her side longer than Columbia's, as it goes downward and makes the size of her midship section much larger than that of the American yacht. The entire underbody of the Shamrock thus becomes much larger than that of the Columbia and there is more boat to push through the water. The lines as they turn in under the quarters of the yacht are much more abrupt in their curve than those of the American vessel, and they convey the impression that the challenger cannot by any possibility leave the water as cleanly as our yacht does, but must drag a much larger wave after her.

HEAVIER THAN COLUMBIA.

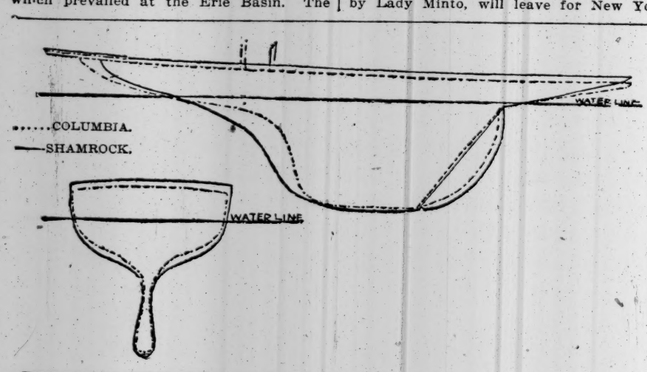
The inward turn of the bilge, just under the quarter, is especially hard and ungraceful, and it looks anything but speedy. There is a similar peculiarity forward just ahead of the main rigging, where the lines of the bow present a singularly hard turn inward, a turn which to the eye of the expert looks inimical to the attainment of the least possible resistance of the passage of the hull through the water. In these matters the Columbia is miles ahead of the Shamrock and the swordlike appearance of the forward under-water body of our yacht is in marked contrast to the axe-like model of the challenger. In fact, it would not be amiss to call the British yacht an axe and ours a sword. One has smashing power and bulk, the other keenness and cutting slenderness.

The keel of the Shamrock is very thin, not more than eighteen inches through, and conveys the impression of a high, fixed centreboard. Its fore and aft lines are neatly rounded into gentle curves, and the perpendiculars have a little slant outward as the keel goes down. The lead at the bottom is not in the shape of a bulb, but carries out the lines of the keel in a pretty manner. The bottom of the keel is slightly rockered, the greatest ascent being at the forward end. The keel is over thirty-one feet in length, while that of the Columbia is twenty-one feet long. The forward line of the keel is about the shape of a yacht's bow of the type of the clippers. The Shamrock's rudder is about five feet wide. It is one of the widest rudders to be seen on any racing yacht of recent build. The rake of the rudder post is not at all what it was supposed to be. It is less than forty-five degrees. Probably forty-three degrees would be about right. The rig of the yacht loses nothing of its size when seen close alongside as she lies in the dock. Her main boom is, as has been said, fully 111 feet long. It is the biggest boom ever seen on a yacht in this country.

To sum up, then, the Shamrock is a big brute. She is larger and heavier in every way than the Columbia, and her designer has evidently placed his faith in power. The Columbia is much the finer model of the two, and it seems inevitable that, since she is able to carry almost as much sail, she will yield to its driving power much more readily than the challenger, and so will attain a higher rate of speed. A glance at the dimensions of the two yachts side by side may help the reader to an understanding of their comparative features:

	Columbia. Feet.	Shamrock. Feet.
Length over all	131.04	128.04
Water-line length	89.10	89.11
Beam	24.02½	24.06
Draught	19.10	20.02½

When the yachts are officially measured it may be found that some of these dimensions are a trifle out, but the general result will be about the same, namely, that while the challenger is the shorter yacht over all, in all other particulars she is bulkier than the Columbia. She resembles the Defender more than she does the new champion, and that justifies the old saying that the seekers after the cup are always one boat behind us. Mr. Fife undoubtedly studied very closely the model of the yacht which beat Valkyrie III., and he has produced a remarkably good last year's boat. But as one old salt said yesterday, "There are no cups for last year's yachts."



HULLS OF THE SHAMROCK AND COLUMBIA COMPARED.

In the Above Cuts of Midship and Profile Sections the Lines of the Shamrock Are Continuous and Those of the Columbia Dotted.

LORD MINTO TO SEE THE RACES.

Canada's Governor General Will Be Sir Thomas Lipton's Guest.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 27.—Lord Minto Governor General of Canada, accompanied by Lady Minto, will leave for New York on Saturday next, or, at the latest, on Monday. Lady Minto will sail for England Oct. 7, but the Governor General goes to see the international yacht races, to which he has been invited by Sir Thomas Lipton and Sir Roderick Cameron.

Lord Minto says that he fears these engagements will keep him so long in New York that it will be impossible for him to go to Chicago to participate in the Federal Building cornerstone laying celebration.

CHANGES IN RACE CONDITIONS.

If Steamers Interfere with America's Cup Contestants the Regatta May Be Sailed in Private.

At a joint meeting of the committee of the New York Yacht Club on the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club with the committee of that club, held yesterday, the conditions for the sailing of the cup races were modified as follows:

The original agreement provides the following regulations as to signals:

The preparatory signal shall be given fifteen minutes before the starting signal, and in case of a change in time of start, a preliminary signal shall be given fifteen minutes before the preparatory.

At the starting signal a yacht may cross the line; the exact time at which a yacht crosses the line during the succeeding two minutes to be taken as her start, and the end of that period as the start of the one crossing after its expiration.

If a race is not started by 1:30 P. M. the Regatta Committee shall have the right to declare the race postponed for the day, and no race shall be started after 3 P. M.

The foregoing was modified as follows:

First.—As to Signals.—A preparatory signal shall be given fifteen minutes before the starting signal, and a warning signal five minutes before the starting signal. In case of a change in the time or starting, the same signal shall be used. The change is in the addition of the warning gun and the provision that in case of a change in the time of starting the same signals be used.

Second—The provision that if a race is not started by 1:30 P. M. the Regatta Committee shall have the right to declare the race postponed for the day, and that no race shall be started after 3 P. M. was changed to provide that no race shall be started after 12:30 P. M. (Half-past twelve.)

Third—The provision for the presence on board during the races of a representative named by a competitor was changed by adding that a representative of the competing yachts should be present during all measurements.

Sir Thomas J. Lipton and C. Oliver Iselin also signed the following additions to the original agreement:

Inasmuch as we are of the opinion that the America's Cup races are no less a test of the strength of construction of the competing vessels than of their sailing qualities, and it is deemed advisable to avoid the embarrassment in which a vessel finds herself when called upon to decide whether or not to withdraw from a race upon the occurrence of an accident disabling her competitor, it is agreed that in the races between the Shamrock and the Columbia, each yacht shall stand by the consequences of any accident happening to her, and that the uninjured vessel shall sail out the race.

On the subject of overcrowding by excursion steamers, the joint committee agreed upon the following:

In case either contestant shall complain to the Committee on Challenge that his vessel has been interfered with by excursion steamers or other vessels in any race, the committee will take the complaint into consideration, and if it finds it well founded, will seek a conference with the Committee of the Royal Yacht Club with a view of arranging for the sailing of subsequent races without public notice

Evanston Tramps Steal Boxes of Soap.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—Tramps entered the freight depot of the Northwestern Railroad, in Evanston, Tuesday night and made away with three boxes of soap. Other small packages were also included in the booty, but the Evanston police express their inability to gauge a plot which would connect tramps with soap. A while ago the police raided a tramp colony of fifteen members in Labahn's brickyard, and it is thought that the soap pilferers were attached to this gang. The police suspect all tramps whose personal appearance indicates cleanliness.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:30 A. M.—108 Waverley Place; Adelaide Lagasse; damage, $500.

5:40 A. M.—215 and 217 Lexington Avenue; Alfred Moulton; damage, $10.

9:30 A. M.—545 Third Avenue; no name; damage, $5.

12:45 P. M.—114 Third Avenue; Wakefield Photo Studio; damage, $500.

12:50 P. M.—185 West End Avenue; Daniel Daly; damage, $25.

2:00 P. M.—40 Clinton Street; Aaron Schreiber; damage slight.

4:35 P. M.—405 Manhattan Avenue; C. Marxen; damage slight.

6 P. M.—513 Broome Street; Valentine Valte; no damage.

GOULD DEFEATED AT POLO

Lakewood Team Proved No Match for the Rockaway Men.

SCORE STOOD 11 GOALS TO 1

The Crushing Defeat of the New Jersey Players Attributed to Lack of Practice.

Rockaway defeated Lakewood in a somewhat one-sided game of polo yesterday on the field of the Somerset Country Club, at Bernardsville, N. J. The Rockaway Club was represented by its second team, and won by 11 goals to 1. The teams were equally matched, each having the aggregate handicap of 12 goals. The severe defeat of Lakewood may partially be accounted for on the plea of lack of practice.

It was the first time that George Gould's team has appeared in competition since the Rockaway games last July. George Gould returned from Europe last Saturday, and he is naturally a trifle rusty at polo riding. Robert J. Collier has not been on a polo pony since he was thrown from his horse at Rockaway two months ago and fractured his collar bone. He was therefore less dashing in his work, and the brunt of the play fell upon P. Fenelon Collier and Jack Dallett, Jr. Dallett had the honor of scoring the only point for Lakewood, which was the last goal made in the first period. The line-up was:

ROCKAWAY.	Hdcp.	LAKEWOOD.	Hdcp.
1. W. A. Hazard	3	1. George J. Gould	2
2. Rene La Montague, Jr.	3	2. Jack Dallett, Jr.	4
3. Albert Francke	4	3. R. J. Collier	3
Black—Lawrence Rand	2	Back—P. F. Collier	3
Total	12	Total	12

The game started off with considerable snap, and for nearly four minutes Lakewood successfully resisted the desperate rushes made by Rockaway to get the ball between the goal posts, but at the end of that time Albert Francke, one of the strong Rockaway men, called forth the plaudits of his friends by making the first point. His success proved an inspiration to his team, for in less than two minutes young La Montague, W. A. Hazard, and Francke made goals, Dallett closing the period after some hot plays with what turned out to be the only goal for the Jersey team.

Hazard made two goals, the only points, in the second period, and he and La Montague were the only scorers in the third period.

The Rockaway team will play the Staten Island Polo Club on Monday in the semi-final round for the Somerset Cup. The score by periods was:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	Albert Francke	Rockaway	3:56
No. 2.	W. A. Hazard	Rockaway	0:45
No. 3.	Albert Francke	Rockaway	0:38
No. 4.	Rene La Montagne, Jr.	Rockaway	0:20
No. 5.	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	2:38

Ball knocked out 5 seconds over time.

SECOND PERIOD.

No. 1.	W. A. Hazard	Rockaway	0:36
No. 2.	W. A. Hazard	Rockaway	9:13

Ball knocked out 5 seconds oevr time.

THIRD PERIOD.

No. 1.	Rene La Montagne, Jr.	Rockaway	8:07
No. 2.	W. A. Hazard	Rockaway	5:30

Ball knocked out 43 seconds over time.

FOURTH PERIOD.

No. 1.	Rene La Montagne, Jr.	Rockaway	8:45
No. 2.	Lawrence Rand	Rockaway	4:03
No. 3.	Albert Francke	Rockaway	3:31

Goal struck 1 minute 19 seconds over time.

Summary.—Goals earned—Rockaway, 11; Lakewood, 1. Nothing allowed by handicap and no penalties. Referee—Charles Pfizer, Jr. Timekeeper—Charles M. Chapin.

Among the spectators were E. H. T. Talmage, with a party on his four-in-hand; Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey Turnbull, Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Alexander, Ernest Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stevens, Mrs. Joe Dallett, Jr., Col. E. A. Stevens, George B. Post, Jr., Mrs. Albert Francke, Montague La Montague, H. L. Herbert, Miss Dorothy Rand, Grant B. Schley, Jr., Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Mrs. Ladenburg, Palmer Campbell, and Emil Pfizer.

NEW TRAIN-LIGHTING SYSTEM.

Successful Test of Incandescent Lamps Exhibited, Employing Axle Friction for Power.

A train of cars was exhibited in the train shed of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in Hoboken last night lighted by incandescent lights, the power being furnished by axle friction. The test was successful, and proved a distinct advantage over the method of furnishing power from the engine, the fault of this system being that when a car is disconnected it necessarily becomes dark. The expense of the old system it is claimed is considerable, an expert electrician and an engineer on each train where it is in use being needed.

The Electric, Axle Light and Power Company has introduced the new system, which, it is claimed, is well nigh perfect, and the cars exhibited last night were brilliantly illuminated, each one containing seventeen incandescent lights. On one of the trucks of each car is located a small dynamo in close proximity to the axle. From one end of the dynamo box is a pulley which comes in contact with a split pulley placed on the axle, and as the axle revolves the dynamo pulley is brought into frictional contact with the car axle pulley.

The dynamo generates one and one-quarter horse power, and the electricity is carried into a storage battery, which will furnish a supply of light for the seventeen lamps burning constantly for twelve hours. The mechanism is simple. The current is regulated by a switchboard in each car. Each light can be operated separately if desired after the current is turned on from the switchboard. An electrician is not required with the new system, as the dynamo and storage battery are regulated automatically. The inspection necessary is reduced to a minimum.

To avoid putting the slightest extra strain on the locomotive, the automatic mechanism is such that the dynamo does not begin to generate electricity until a speed of twelve miles an hour has been attained and the same device cuts off further action of the dynamo when the speed of the train exceeds forty miles an hour. Experiments have demonstrated that the dynamo attachment does not lessen the speed of the train or call for any additional steam power from the engine. Aside from the lesser cost of the new system over the old, it is claimed for it also that in addition to giving a very fine light the electric power thus generated can be used in the Summer time to run electric fans on the cars.

The company controlling this new system has been giving it a practical test for two years. It is now in successful operation on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road, and has been found to work perfectly and gives satisfaction. It is also in use on the private cars of Senator Chauncey M. Depew and a number of other Eastern railroad officials, but the company has made no effort to fully market the system until satisfied by practical tests of its value. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has taken it up, and is now exhibited last night is the third of five cars each that the Electric Axle Light and Power Company has equipped for this road, and other cars are now being similarly equipped.

It is estimated by one of the officers of the company that the cost of lighting under the new system averages 1 cent per lamp for a period of ten hours, including the cost of inspection, &c.

Isaac L. Rice is Chairman of the Board of Directors and Max E. Schmidt is President of the company. The inventor of the system, who is also the chief engineer of the company, is Morris Moskowitz. He stated last night that he had been working on his invention for eight years. Tuesday night the new lighting system was personally inspected by a number of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western's officials, who came down from Scranton on one of the trains. They expressed themselves much pleased with the system. The trains now equipped with the new lights are in use on the Morris and Essex Division.

LOCOMOTIVE KILLS FOUR MEN.

Rejected as Volunteers, They Met Death at Home.

ALTOONA, Penn., Sept. 27.—Four men walking along the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Elizabeth Furnace, a few miles east of here, last night, were ground to pieces by a shifting engine which was running backward. The men were badly mangled.

They were later in the day identified as James Hazlett, Jr., John H. Dickinson, and James H. Kernan, all of Wellsborough, Penn., and Richard McKay of Providence, R. I. The identification was made by James C. Moran, who worked with them in the hop district of New York the first two weeks of this month, and who accompanied them here Monday.

Tuesday the five men presented themselves at the recruiting office in this city for enlistment, but all were refused excepting Moran. Hazlett tried to enlist as a musician. The bodies are held awaiting advices from friends.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

W. A. Brady to be Managing Director of the Blei Syndicate.

CONTRACT HAS BEEN SIGNED

Will Conduct the Old Koster & Bial Music Hall on Lines of High-Class Vaudeville.

William A. Brady, who is directly interested in the management of the Manhattan Theatre, with Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., and in various other theatrical enterprises, entered into a contract yesterday with the Robert Blei Syndicate, who are the lessees of the Koster & Bial Music Hall, to become the managing director of the latter house and immediately to assume charge of the music hall.

Mr. Brady stated last evening that the contract which he has entered into came so suddenly that he has had little or no opportunity to formulate his plans, but his first important attraction, which will be presented this evening, will be the exhibition by the American Vitagraph Company of views of Admiral Dewey and interesting events on board of the cruiser Olympia while lying in New York harbor, also scenes from the North Atlantic Squadron.

These views will be continued during the present celebration, and will also include pictures taken during the river review and land parade. Next week Mr. Brady will exhibit interesting pictures taken during the international yacht race

"The policy of the house as far as the attractions are concerned," said Mr. Brady, "will be materially changed. The first important production will occur on Oct. 2, when there will be presented a half hour dramatic sketch entitled: 'When a Man Loves Too Well,' by Paul Armstrong. The story of which is founded on American society life and is written around a husband, a wife, and a wife's former admirer. This same programme will include specialties by prominent vaudeville artists."

Mr. Brady has also contracted for an important European attraction, which has been seen here before, and for several others which he is not at liberty to make public for the present. These, with several vaudeville attractions which he secured from George W. Lederer, intended for the New York Theatre Roof Garden, Mr. Brady thinks will be sufficient to carry him along into the season as far as the holidays, when he will organize a company on the same principles as Weber and Fields's stock company and the Rogers Brothers, and produce burlesques on local successful attractions For these burlesques Mr. Brady will secure Clay Green and Henry Guy Carleton to write the lines.

David Henderson has made an offer to supply an elaborate pantomime for the holidays, which is looked upon quite favorably, but nothing is as yet definitely decided upon

Beginning next Saturday a series of popular price matinées will be introduced, when the highest priced seat will be 50 cents.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—W. W. Wycroft, Bradford, England; Judge J. C. Bancroft Davis, Washington.

ASTOR—O. L. Pruden, who was ex-President Cleveland's private secretary, Washington.

BUCKINGHAM—J. S. Fearon, Shanghai; Prof. Arnold Hague, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Prince Albert Radziwill, Mexico; Col. Albert J. Barr, Pittsburg; Belmont Tiffany and Mrs. Tiffany, New York; Charles M. Jackson, London; P. E. Stahknecht, Durango, Mexico.

EMPIRE—P. Rice, President of the Board of Aldermen, Atlanta.

EVERETT.—W. W. Fletcher, Nottingham, England; John R. Porter, President of the Civil Service Commission, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. J. M. Duffy, Pittsburg; J. M. Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts; Congressman William Alden Smith, Michigan; Capt. N. M. Dyer, United States Navy.

GILSEY—William J. Buchanan, Minister to Argentina; M. W. Denman, Mexico.

GRAND—Commander Asa Walker, United States Navy; Capt. W. F. Rankin, Twenty-seventh United States Infantry.

GRAND CENTRAL—D. Fitzgerald, Mexico; John R Dodds, England.

HOFFMAN—Gov. Miles B. McSweeney and staff, South Carolina.

HOLLAND—Gov. N. O. Murphy, Arizona; Col. N. Treweek, Salt Lake City.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor J. P. Hopkins, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—S. J. Menzies, Liverpool.

PARK AVENUE—Baron A. Branca, Naples; Col. M. M. Blout, United States Army; Admiral James N. Miller, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—Senator N. N. Stranahan, Fulton, N. Y.; Col. W. R. Smedberg, United States Army.

NORMANDIE—C. F. Halford, British Army, London; O. C. Dewey, cousin of the Admiral, Wheeling, West Va.

PLAZA—Senator Frank J. Cannon, Utah; Ed D. Rice, Boston; Hugh J. and Brigham T. Cannon, Utah.

SAVOY—Heber M. Wells, Governor of Utah; H. J. M. Cadega, Philadelphia, Miguel Mendoza, Antonia Mendoza, and Gonzalez Pebrase, Havana; A. W. Clayton, of the Governor of Utah's staff.

ST. CLOUD—Major M. Hochheimer, United States Army.

ST. DENIS—T. De Witt Talmage, Washington; Congressman J. M. Belford, Riverhead, N. Y.; the Rev. C. S. Vedder, Charleston, S. C.

UNION SQUARE—Folliote Paget, London.

WALDORF—Gov. E. C. Smith and Lieut. Gov. H. C. Bates, Adjt. Gen. T. S. Peck, Quartermaster Gen. W. H. Gilmore, Gen. E. L. Bates, Surgeon Gen. O. W. Peck, Vermont; G. W. Hooker, Chairman of the Dewey Reception Committee, Vermont; Col. Nutt, Washington; Lieut. T. G. Dewey, United States Navy; Fletcher Moulton, London; R. E. Lloyd, Elsmere, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; St. George Hotel.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. S. Powers, dress goods and silks; 86 Worth Street; Stuart House.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Neal, linens; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Wells, dress goods and silks; M. Hochschild, domestics, upholstery goods, and linens; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics, dress goods, and linens; J. Gray, silks; 57 White Street.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; Mr. Thorpe, linens; A. S. Hunter, dress goods and domestics; 57 White Street.

Heiber, J., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. Heiber, dress goods; St. George Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading Penn.; C. Copp, linens and white goods; M. L. Seidl, gloves and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; E. Morgan, dry goods; L. Morgan, notions; Hotel Albert.

New & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; J. New, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Weists, P. C. Sons, York, Penn.; P. C. Weist, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Annewalt & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. A. Annewalt, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Louis, Mo.; R. C. Wheeler, furnishing goods, carpets and upholstery goods; 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Frank, Henry, Natchez, Miss., notions; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Buddeke Bros. & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Buddeke, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; W. F. Sackett, silverware; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; notions; Hotel Albert.

Gilmer Brothers, Winston, N. C.; J. L. Gilmer, dry goods and notions; 129 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Lawfer, W. R., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. H. Lawfer, holiday goods; 376 Broadway.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, linens and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks and velvets; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Steely, J. C., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; P. J. Scott, knit goods, yarns, corsets, and rubber goods; W. McKee, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Rollman & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Rollman, notions, laces, and fancy goods; 109 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Sept. 27.—A disastrous fire visited the village of Kresgeville, this county, early this morning. Later reports state that the fire has broken out anew, and the entire town is threatened. It is impossible to secure details, as there are no telephone or telegraph connections with the place. Roth's Hotel, the general store of Silas H. Beers, and the residence of Justice C. A. Kresge are among the buildings destroyed. The fire originated in Beers's store.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The large five-story brick building at 1707 and 1709 Filbert Street, the first two floors of which were occupied by the Macey Furniture Company and the three upper floors by the Reliance Storage and Warehouse Company, was entirely destroyed by fire to-day, together with its contents. The loss is estimated at about $100,000, on which there is a partial insurance. The building and stock of Henry Maule, wholesale dealer in seeds, adjoining the burned structure, were damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars, fully covered by insurance.

FOOTBALL ON LONG ISLAND.

Teams of the Interscholastic League Are Hard at Work.

The schools of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League have opened their doors again and the athletes of these institutions are preparing for active work on the gridiron. It is very early, however, to determine which schools will make the most vigorous bid for the championship of the league.

The football team of St. Paul's School of Garden City, the champions of last year, will not have as strong an organization as last year. "Ned" Sprague, half back and Captain of last year's team, has gone to Harvard, where he is an active candidate for a position on the 'Varsity team. The school, however, will be represented by a strong aggregation.

The candidates of the Brooklyn Boys' High School have been practicing for some time. S. A. Weldon is to be manager of this team. Capt. Robert P. Schoenijalm, 1902, who plays fullback, has shown great ability as a player. The strength of his team will be in the swiftness which the coaches are trying to develop. The coaches are Prof. Lewis, who comes from Hamilton College and who was a member of the team there, assisted by "Al" Boemermann, the well-known centre of the Belmont Athletic Club; Allen Duncan, the Princeton quarterback, and Fred Van Wicklen of Yale. The following players will fill their regular positions: Lester Ward, 1900, centre; John E. Fenner, 1900, right guard; William R. Bamber, 1900, right tackle, and Capt. Schoenijalm, 1902, fullback.

The Erasmus High School boys are saying little about their work. A number of their best players will not be with the team this year. Prof. Morris will be manager of the team. The boys have selected the following officers for this year: President—Horace Harold Theall; Vice President—Nicola Ullo; Captain—Arthur C. Kelly.

The Polytechnic Preparatory School has thirty candidates for its team. Bertenshaw of last year's team is the most likely candidate for Captain. Bassford has been chosen as manager. The "Poly" team is the heaviest in the league.

The Manual Training High School team will be coached by Prof. Thompson, who was a member of the Yale team.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...5:53	Sun sets...5:48	Moon rises..12:02	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:32	Gov. Isl'd...3:25	H. Gate...5:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:48	Gov. Isl'd...3:35	H. Gate...5:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 28.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail.
Amazonense, Para, &c...	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
A. R. Thorpe, Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Mae, Ponce, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, &c...	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

Algonquin, Charlestor ..		3:00 P. M.
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick..		3:00 P. M.
Saxon Prince, La Plata.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arcadian, Glasgow		
British King, Antwerp		
Buffalo, Hull		
Ella, Nuevitas, &c	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hyanthes, La Plata	6:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	5:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans..		3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London		9:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Patricia, Hamburg		2:30 P. M.
Rabat, Havana		6:30 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam ..	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania due at New York Sept 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. Mails for Hawaii via San San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §13 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. per Sept. 29 and up to Oct. §13 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, for dispatch per steamer Amerika Maru.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 28.

Algiers, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
British Princess, Newcastle, Sept. 16.
California, Gibraltar, Sept. 14.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 23.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 28.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 16.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg Sept. 17.
Knight Bachelor, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Montezuma, Greenock, Sept. 12.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Sept. 12.
Plympton, Antwerp, Sept. 14.
Polarstejernen, Shields, Sept. 13.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Sept. 13.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Sept. 21.
Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 23.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Sept. 26.
Critic, Dundee, Sept. 15.
European, London Sept. 17.
Francisco, Hull, Sept. 17.
Lampasas, Galveston, Sept. 22.
Winifred, New Orleans, Sept. 22.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 16.
New York, Southampton, Sept. 23.
San Marcos, Galveston, Sept. 24.

SUNDAY, OCT. 1.

Caracas, San Juan, Sept. 26.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 26.
La Normandie, Havre, Sept. 23.
Massilia, Gibraltar, Sept. 17.
Messaba, London, Sept. 21.
Montcalm, London, Sept. 20.

MONDAY, OCT. 2.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 23.
Cevic, Liverpool, Sept. 23.
El Mar, New Orleans, Sept. 27.
Karamania, Gibraltar,

The New York Times

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DEWEY'S GREATER VICTORY.

There is no necessity for inviting anybody to do honor to Admiral DEWEY. Everybody is doing that all over this country, and very unanimously and cordially right here in New York. The pride in him for his work in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, has increased rather than diminished with the lapse of time. The exultation that followed the news of his complete triumph over the Spanish might easily have abated and died away with the echoes of the guns of his fleet, instead of increasing as it has until long-pent-up satisfaction impatiently awaits the opportunity to express itself in votive sculptural decorations, in rich gifts, in flags and banners, parades and fireworks, and in those cheers of approval and affection with which we shall greet the victorious commander.

When Admiral DEWEY passes before the vast multitude of his admiring fellow-citizens on Saturday the probability is that the uppermost thought in the minds of those who greet him will be about his achievement as an officer of the navy performing that military duty for which his training and experience had fitted him. His prompt acceptance of assignment to the Asiatic Station, not regarded, when he was chosen for that duty, as an opportunity for winning fame and great promotion; his bold entrance into a strange harbor, protected possibly by elaborate mines and certainly by a fleet backed by fortifications; his sagacious management of the attack, to make it a bloodless triumph for his fleet and a bloody catastrophe for the enemy, appeal to every one capable of appreciation of gallant deeds of war.

But all of us should not forget that DEWEY'S triumph meant more, will continue to mean a good deal more, than the destruction of MONTOJO'S fleet. Before the first gun was fired at Manila there was scarce a nation in the civilized world—save perhaps Great Britain—that felt any constraint to treat us with respect. Even some of our South American neighbors, at times when the United States felt called upon to talk severely to them, mistook self-restraint for timidity. It was much too common to hear complaints about the readiness in great capitals to treat us as a people so given up to dollar-worship that we had lost the sense of self-defense and were indifferent to our National reputation for courage and honor.

DEWEY has done much to change all this. The victory he won at Manila gave us not only the Spanish islands, but won for us the respect of a world that could only be convinced by a triumph after a dash of arms. And it was his diplomatic tact, his discretion, backed by enough of bulldog readiness to renew the fighting if necessary, that contributed to win for us the increased measure of respect with which the United States have been regarded since May 1, 1898. The annihilation of the Spanish fleet was a gratifying result, but the creation of a renewed respect for us among nations is unquestionably the idea that Rear Admiral SCHLEY had in mind when he spoke of the victor at Manila as "the peerless DEWEY."

It was a great triumph, creditable to our arms, to the Government that provided for it, to the brave, calm, alert, generous gentleman by whom it came. It offered us an extension of boundary and influence, it won for us a higher and stronger position among the people of the earth. It was an event full of fame for DEWEY, but there was in it "glory enough for all of us."

THE TRANSVAAL AND THE "UNDERSTANDING."

We have received a certain number of communications from grieved or disgusted Britons inquiring how we can possibly take such an unfriendly tone as the writers insist that we do about the procedures of the British in the Transvaal. Some of these we have printed. Others we have not the least intention of printing. And perhaps this may be as good an occasion as any other that is likely to arise to explain that although the department of THE TIMES that is devoted to letters to the editor is an arena, it is not on that account a cockpit. We have said, and we repeat, that the agreement or disagreement of a correspondent with our own views has nothing to do with the availableness of his communication. If he has anything to the purpose to say, and knows how to say it, he is very welcome. If he has facts or arguments to adduce to show that THE TIMES has gone wrong, he is all the more welcome. But "knowing how to say it" includes knowing how to say it decently and politely. We do not at all mean that the columns of this journal shall be made the medium for insulting anybody, not even itself.

And now to the relations of the Transvaal to the Anglo-American "understanding." It is because we are anxious for the success of the understanding, because we believe that the success of it is the best guaranty for the peace and progress of the world, that we are almost as anxious that Great Britain should not go wrong as that the United States should not go wrong. It is necessary for the peaceful progress of the world that the two most peaceful and most progressive nations in it should be, in their national actions, of an unimpeachable rectitude. It is not philanthropy so much as it is patriotism that induces such Britons as Mr. JOHN MORLEY and Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON to find fault with the procedures of the British Government, as represented by the Minister of the Colonies, who is known to so many of his own countrymen as "Pushful JOE." France may cover herself with disgrace by such a national denial of justice as the Dreyfus case has shown. That is an interesting thing for English-speaking people to speak about, but English-speaking people do not feel that it touches them in particular. On the other hand, as it is patriotism which makes Mr. MORLEY and Mr. HARRISON ashamed of the performances of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in the Transvaal business, so it is a kind of patriotism which makes American journals resent the bullying behavior of the greatest empire in the world to one of the smallest republics.

And here in New York there is still another and more intimate reason for resentment, or rather the resentment is one of the instincts that take precedence of reason. New York was New Amsterdam before it was New York, and Dutch before it was English. The emigrants from Holland who came to Manhattan in the middle of the seventeenth century might as well, except for accidents, have gone to Cape Town. And those who emigrated to New Amsterdam felt and resented English or "Yankee" aggression nearly two centuries before it was felt and resented by the Boers of Cape Colony. "The cunning men of Pyquag," in those old days, played very much the same part that has of late years been played by the raiders of JAMESON and the speculators of the Rand. Our columns bear witness every day that it is still by men of Dutch names and lineage in New York that the "pushful" behavior of Great Britain in the Transvaal is most warmly resented. And with one such man the Governor of the State and another the Mayor of the city, it will not do to assume, even after two centuries of English rule and English speech, that England may absolutely count upon the sympathy of New York in her operations against men of Dutch descent in South Africa. The "Holland Society," composed of men whose ancestors have not seen Holland for two centuries, and have not talked Dutch for pretty well a century, is understood to be meditating a public protest against British oppression of the Dutch.

We often have occasion to point out that New York has a municipal history going beyond the Irish potato famine of 1846. It is equally true that it has a municipal history going beyond the British occupation of 1662. This is not the town in which Britons can rely upon sympathy with their case against the descendants of Dutchmen, without any regard to the merits of the case. It is quite true that these descendants of Dutchmen are of the same mind with their fellow-citizens of other descents in respect to the value of the Anglo-American understanding, and are equally appreciative of the sympathy which Great Britain, alone among the great powers, showed us during the Spanish war. If Great Britain desires the sympathy of the United States in her proceedings in South Africa, and more specifically if she desires the sympathy of New York, it behooves her to pay more attention than she has been paying to the righteousness of those proceedings. It would not be at all safe for her to take disinterested opinions upon the question whether the actions and utterances of her Minister for the Colonies, or the actions and utterances of the President of the South African Republic, had been the more internationally "correct," the more dignified, the more statesmanlike, the more gentlemanlike, or the more righteous.

BRYAN, CORN, AND NEBRASKA.

Nebraska, according to the last election in that State, was Populist by a plurality of 3,422 in a whole vote of 189,984. In 1897 the fusion of Populists and Democrats carried the State by 13,619 in a whole vote of 194,251. According to the reports of the Department of Agriculture Nebraska's corn crop in 1896 was 298,599,638 bushels, valued at $38,800,000. In 1897 the crop was one of 241,268,490 bushels, valued at $41,000,000. The crop of 1898 was 158,754,666, valued at $34,900,000.

We do not undertake to maintain with positiveness that the appreciation of the value of corn since 1896 fully explains the changed attitude of the voters in Nebraska. It is apparent that in three years the corn of which they raise such superb crops advanced from about 13 cents a bushel to 19 cents, and in 1898 was valued in the State at about 22 cents. It is also apparent, according to political reports that are undisputed, that the Populist or Fusion vote in Nebraska has fallen off as corn and all other agricultural products increased in value.

Nebraska is promising to gather a crop of 300,000,000 bushels of corn this year. This is to be her contribution to the enormous aggregate of 2,500,000,000 bushels expected from the whole country. If this corn is as valuable to Nebraska for consumption, for the development of beef and pork, or for export, as corn was a year ago, it represents about $80,000,000 of money to the farmers, or twice as much as the corn crop in 1897, when attachment to the party of calamity began to wane.

Col. BRYAN'S opening speech in the Nebraska campaign, spoken at O'Neill, seemed to us to breathe an unwarrantable spirit of dissatisfaction, a somewhat irrational disposition to promise disaster in the face of prosperous conditions and to invite support upon the theory that when the existing conditions have changed his fellow-citizens of Nebraska will be willing to admit that he was guessing right and to help him to be President with some purpose of averting disaster.

We have already remonstrated with Col. BRYAN for misleading the farmers of Nebraska in this same O'Neill speech by stating that failures were more frequent immediately following the election of MCKINLEY than they were before he was elected. It was not good policy to make such a statement to farmers who can read and probably do read the newspapers, and who can verify Col. BRYAN'S statements, or prove them unveracious, by Government publications. If "honesty is the best policy," he should have told a diametrically contrary story, even if it were likely to increase confidence in the other party.

Reports from Nebraska lead us to believe that there are other grounds in that State for satisfaction than a good corn crop. The people are employed; they have something to give for the money they desire to have, and instead of being borrowers to a man, it is intimated that they have money to lend. Col. BRYAN is a popular man in the State. His eloquence charms the people when he addresses them. But it seems to us that he would be justified in looking for a better harvest of votes for his party if the corn and other crops had been smaller and less valuable this year.

GETTING OUR MONEY BACK.

When our egregious Municipal Assembly voted $150,000 to receive and entertain Admiral DEWEY, a cold shiver ran down the spine of every New Yorker who was old enough to remember the time when our old "co-ordinate branch" had the power of appropriating money without the assent of a Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Every such New Yorker recalled the times when such an appropriation meant an Aldermanic "junket," when it was intended and expected to be "blown in" on brass bands, kid gloves, cut flowers, hacks, and champagne, and when, if there was any unexpended balance, that also was "blown in" on more brass bands, more kid gloves, more cut flowers, more hacks, and more champagne.

We seem to recall that a cold shiver ran down the spine of this journal at the prospect. Therefore it behooves us all the more to say that the shiver was not only premature, but misapplied. It is true enough that the Municipal Assembly ought to be reformed altogether by abolishing it. But it is also true that, by one means and another, largely, we suspect, by means of Mr. GUGGENHEIMER, this particular appropriation, which was reasonably expected to be worse than a mere throwing away of money, since it also seemed to involve the disgracing of the city, has been overruled into a highly remunerative form of municipal investment. About one-fifth of it was "blown in" upon the arch of welcome, and we have no hesitation in saying that the arch, whether it is to stand a month, or six months, or a year, is the very cheapest and most paying investment of $25,000 that the city has ever made. It is not merely that it is a signal artistic success. It is that it attests and brings out latent capabilities of public spirit and municipal service and local pride that are of immeasurable value.

And in a lower view, and more directly, nobody who goes out into any street, up town or down town, can doubt that the investment has paid, that the city is getting its money back. A Boston paper said two days ago that all Boston had gone to New York. It seems to be as true of all Philadelphia, all Albany, all Buffalo. Some years ago, at a meeting here of the Society for Christian Endeavor, a cynical observer observed that you could not turn into New York fifty thousand women whose clothes did not fit without making a sensible change in the aspect of the town. The clothes of our present visitors, we take pleasure in saying, do for the most part fit. They are "city folks." But as evidently to whoever goes about the streets they are not our city folk, but people from quieter municipalities who have to ask the policemen how to go whither they would go, and whose eyes are full of wonder and amaze.

And this observation is of yesterday, two days before the reception of DEWEY is scheduled to begin. We shall never know within a good many thousands, however carefully we may collate the statistics of all the railroads, how many people have been attracted thither by the reception of DEWEY. We have had big shows before, the Washington Centennial of 1889, the Columbian parade of 1892, and the rest. But the people who swarmed into town for these occasions were the people of the metropolitan district, the people within or not very far without "the radius of commutation," really a suburban assemblage, and the huge majority of them came in in the morning and went back at night. Our present visitors come from much further afield, come for three days, four days, a week, and come prepared to leave much money. They must eat and lodge, and they also "shop," and thus they cause the heart of the shopkeeper as well as of the hotel keeper to sing for joy, and to bless the provident extravagance of the Municipal Assembly.

Because it is not only the mere fact that the Admiral is to be received here, it is the further fact that preparations on a grand scale have been made for his reception, that has caused this tremendous influx. It would not have been the same thing at all if a big appropriation had not been made, and if it had not been prudently and patriotically diverted from the purpose of the appropriators. The ultimate moral is that it pays, not only for an occasion, but all the time, to have your city embellished and worth looking at, that we ought to have municipal decorations on view all the year round, and that it is both feasible and desirable to make New York, like Paris, a "permanent exposition."

Washington is about ready to give Admiral DEWEY its welcome, and it promises to be cordial, general, highly creditable, and interesting, and not distressing to the object of its attentions. He will be received on Monday night in a blaze of red fire, be escorted to the White House to meet the President, and afterward review a civic procession. The following day he will be escorted to the Capitol to receive, in the presence of as many people as the eastern plaza will hold, the sword prepared for him by Congress, the President and his Cabinet to be present, and will dine at the White House as the President's guest. It is all to be done with regard for Admiral DEWEY'S comfort, and it is to be hoped that in all its details it will be successful enough to satisfy everybody concerned.

It is somewhat notable that the enlistments for the newest regiments to be sent to the Philippines are most rapid in Missouri and Massachusetts. The election of a Democrat to succeed Mr. BLAND, in the Eighth District, has been attributed to the prevalence in that State of a feeling of sympathy stronger for AGUINALDO than the President, yet the 1,300 men needed for the Thirty-eighth Regiment have almost entirely volunteered. The Forty-fifth, with headquarters at South Framingham, Mass., has upward of 1,000 men, and will have its full number before Oct. 1. This suggests an ignorance of or indifference to anti-expansion agitators.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Violating for once the rule which consigns to the waste basket all anonymous communications, we will acknowledge the receipt and reveal the substance of a letter signed "Work-a-Days." At the top of it is pasted an advertisement announcing that $5 a week will be paid to an elderly man with experience as a bookkeeper and collector and ready to furnish a bond. Beneath the clipping is written—typewritten, by the way, which is really an excess of caution—the following: "The office men of a large corporation, not enjoying generous salaries themselves, though working from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., unite in asking you to denounce editorially the above advertisement." While understanding, and in a measure sympathizing with, the feeling that prompted this request, there are several grave objections to granting it. Editorial denunciation has its dangers at all times, and it is especially dangerous when not based on a full knowledge of the fact or act denounced. In this case such knowledge is lacking. It may very well be, as "the office men of a large corporation" seem to have assumed, that the advertiser against whom they would unchain our indignation is trying to take advantage of somebody's age and misfortunes, and so get service for less than the market price. But it is also possible, on the other hand, that he is a very worthy person, who desires to put a little light work into the hands of one to whom it and its just though slight remuneration would be most welcome. The latter supposition, we frankly confess, is not of overwhelming probability, but the chances against its truth are not so enormous as to justify us in ignoring it. If our petitioners will think again they can hardly fail to see that the case against their unknown foe is not yet made out. They have a personal interest in giving it further investigation, so why don't they go ahead and investigate? The task should not be a hard one, even for amateur detectives. And then? Well, bridges are not crossed by means of spyglasses.

—Chicago's disappointment on learning that the President of Mexico had found it impossible, owing to the serious illness of his wife, to execute his intention of visiting the lively city by the lake, should and therefore will be shared by the whole country. Although Chicago is the object of frequent jests and occasional jeers, nobody ever charged her either with inability or with disinclination to rise to the level of great opportunities, and by welcoming Gen. DIAZ with demonstrations of sincere and profound regard, as was intended, Chicago would not only have increased her already high repute for cordial and discriminating hospitality, but she would also have rendered an important service to the Nation. DIAZ is a really imposing figure in the history of this continent, not the less admirable because one element or phase of his greatness is of a kind for which the United States has never had any need and prays never to experience. A benevolent despot would be utterly obnoxious here, but the Mexico of other days had desperate necessity for such a man, and the present condition and prospects of that republic are sufficient vindication of the mind that planned and the hand that controlled her progress. So honors paid to this creator and defender of the most successful of our southern neighbors would have been well deserved, however elaborate, and they would have had the effect, especially desirable just now, of removing, or at least of weakening, such distrust of American intentions and ambitions as may exist in the countries to the south of us. Were we plotting against them, Gen. DIAZ is the last man from whom we would expect assistance, and consequently the last man whose appearance among us would be treated as an event of moment and good omen. Hence is it a real misfortune to the Nation that Chicago is not to have immediately a chance to prove conclusively how ill-founded are the apprehensions excited by our recent enforced acquisitions of territory.

—While Mr. WILLIAM ARCHER was in this country last Winter, he accustomed us to hearing from him only unqualified praise, and hence something of a shock to our nerves—and temper—results from reading in an article written by him since his return home the statement that "Take them all round, the newspapers of the leading American cities, in their editorial columns, at any rate, are at least as well written as the newspapers of London." That would be taken as the height of kindness, coming as the opinion of almost any other Britisher, but, its source considered, it is little less than cruel severity. Indeed, so much surprise does it create, and so near to indignation is the surprise, that we cannot restrain the impulse to ask if American journalists should really accept as a compliment an admission of their equality with those of London. To be sure, much queer writing is done here, and we are all more or less miserable sinners, but we gravely doubt if the number or the gravity of our offenses even approaches that of the offenses committed by our dearest cousins. The London papers contain an appreciable amount of excellent English; they also contain, however, English so careless as to be fairly criminal. So do ours, for that matter, but on the whole, we are able to believe, considerably less often. And over there, too, this carelessness is more than occasionally shown by men with well-known names. For instance, Mr. CLEMENT SCOTT, who long ago emerged from the mists of anonymity, this week wrote and sent over the affrighted cable to one of our neighbors a dispatch which began—"The last hand I hoped to have clasped, the last face I was promised to see when our ship sailed from Liverpool next Saturday—" we haven't the heart for a longer quotation. Now our professional critics, however it may be with humble paragraphers and police reporters, do not write in that dreadful fashion, even when they are hardest pressed for time or most deeply moved by the death of an old friend. Mr. SCOTT had in this instance, certainly one, and possibly both, of those excuses for falling into an almost incomprehensible jargon, and therefore we use him as a frightful example of British journalese only because his slips of the pen provide a convenient missile to throw at the ever genial and sometimes slightly overkind Mr. ARCHER.

—It had to happen, and it had to happen in Philadelphia. So it did happen, and even the Philadelphians, if tactfully and delicately approached, will admit that it is a pretty good joke on them and their city. Here are the details: When Mayor ASHBRIDGE heard the news of Admiral DEWEY'S arrival, he conceived a brilliant and original idea of honoring the returned hero with a salute of seventeen strokes on the big bell in the tower of Independence Hall. The more he thought of this scheme the better he liked it. "What," he asked himself, "could be at once so complimentary to the Admiral and so congruous with the principles of the Quaker City as to do with a peaceful but highly significant bell what other cities would do with the bellowing implements of gory war?" So the Mayor ordered his private secretary to order the Chief of the Bureau of City Property to order the Superintendent of Independence Hall to order somebody untitled and therefore accustomed to real work to sound the salute. In due time the command reached its destination, and soon—for Philadelphia—the calm atmosphere was vibrating with the sweet and solemn sound of the bell. The effect came fully up to the Mayor's expectations, in that the slow succession of the seventeen strokes attracted instant and interested attention from a large part of the city's population, but, alas, and again alas! everybody took the joyous greeting for a mournful knell, and hastened—Philadelphianly speaking, they hastened—to ask everybody else: "Who's dead?" As one of the local papers puts it, "The people mistook the melancholy tolling for the announcement of some irreparable National calamity—the death of MCKINLEY, the capture of OTIS, the sinking of the Olympia, or something like that. In the Stock Exchange all business was suspended while the brokers listened in huddled groups, with awe-stricken, anxious eyes, to the long-drawn-out notes." Who can wonder at it?

—There is trouble all through Boston's suburbs and dependent towns because the few Old Colony stockholders who attended that corporation's annual meeting this week decided to deprive themselves—and all the other stockholders—of the long-established and much valued privilege of using their stock certificates once a year as round-trip passes over the road. It has been the custom, ever since New England has had any railways, for the companies to permit the owners of their securities to travel free from their homes to Boston and back again on the day of the annual meeting—provided, of course, the home was on the line of the road—and the shrewd Yankees, in order to make the most of this permission, have been wont to divide each holding into as many parts, and so secure as many certificates as there were members of the family. The result has been a large amount of entirely profitless traffic, for these travelers went to Boston, nominally to vote on and otherwise safeguard the interests of the several roads, but really to do their shopping and see the sights of the great city. No more will the Old Colonists be able thus economically to combine business with pleasure, and they are very sad.

SURFACE CAR ACCIDENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Saturday, Sept. 23, you mention the case of a young woman who was run down by one of the surface cars on Amsterdam Avenue, and was taken in an insensible and probably dying condition to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. On Monday you gave the report of a messenger boy who escaped by the sheerest good luck from being killed by another surface car, and I wish to add an accident which came under my personal knowledge and sight, and which occurred on Friday, Sept. 22, at about fifteen to twenty minutes after 6 P. M. At the corner of Forty-first Street and Sixth Avenue, bound north, and traveling at a fast rate of speed, was an open electric car. An old woman was crossing from the west to the east side of the avenue, and was warningly hailed by the motorman. Like many old people, she became flurried and tried to cross the track in front of the car, but it was impossible. The old woman was caught in the fender, and jerked out from the fender, as a tennis ball rebounds from a bat, with full force against the stone support of one of the pillars of the elevated road. As soon as the car could be stopped the old woman was picked up, senseless, bleeding from her ears, and, I believe, dead.

In this morning's issue you also give the death of a child, killed by a trolley car when playing in the street. It seems to me that these accidents, if you call them accidents, should be sufficient to emphasize the importance of having all rapid transit under ground and out of the way, and to accentuate the danger that ensues to all of us from this method of rapid surface travel. These cars go at almost railroad speed. It is impossible to stop them immediately or within a reasonable distance, and upon Sixth Avenue, of all the avenues, the danger is increased by the presence of the iron supports of the elevated railroad, making it almost impossible to prevent a fatal result in any surface car accident occurring on that road. Had this accident occurred on Broadway, I think the old woman would have had a chance for her life. She might have been badly bruised, and perhaps have gotten off with a broken leg, but I do not think she would have been killed. What killed her was the manner in which she was taken off her feet and slung from the fender with the full impetus of the car against the support of the elevated road.

I have seen no account of this accident. Perhaps as it was an old woman, and apparently of the poorer class, the papers hardly thought it worth while to mention it; but some day it may possibly be the wife of some prominent citizen of New York, and then perhaps New York apathy may be sufficiently aroused to take some steps to remedy this danger. As it stands at present Americans seem to have an almost barbaric indifference to the safety of life, and in order that we may make a journey at a rapid rate, and save perhaps five minutes, we run the risk of sending a human soul to eternity. Certainly, as long as we have these surface cars, their rate of speed should be restricted, and they should not be allowed to go beyond a certain velocity, sufficiently so to enable them to pull up within a distance of their own length. It appears to me that there are some things of more value than the making of money or the saving of time.

F. R. STURGIS.

New York, Sept. 26, 1899.

NO LACK OF STRONG NAMES FOR PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be an act of supreme folly for the Democratic Party to name again William Jennings Bryan for President, for he would be doomed to a more humiliating defeat than he met with before. Call himself whatever he will, he is not a Democrat in the Jeffersonian use of the term. Jefferson advocated a sound financial policy, not favoring the coining of silver in a ratio unequal to gold. He made his Administration remarkable by adding by purchase from France to our territory, and was one of our greatest expansionists. Later, under the Administration of Polk we acquired much more. Jefferson and Polk were both bitterly denounced by some leading men in the country, as McKinley is now, but they were in a hopeless minority. Has not the past a lesson of wisdom for the present? The Democratic Party cannot hope for success by adopting the foolishness of the old Federalists and Whigs. Bryan is as ambitious as Clay was, and while he has an unsurpassed loquacity, he is in no sense the orator and statesman to be compared with the illustrious Kentuckian, who never could become President.

But we have names from which we could choose a very strong candidate. Ex-Gov. Hill of New York has richly developed from the time he entered the Senate until now, to the surprise of even his best friends, becoming the peer of great intellects also at the bar, which has won over to him many who were earlier opposed, when he was generally known as a shrewd politician. And how many superior men come up as we look over the field! Massachusetts has Richard Olney, the former talented Attorney General, and Josiah Quincy, the popular Mayor of Boston. Among others in New York we see John G. Carlisle, so distinguished in Congress; William C. Whitney, who did so much to build up the navy, and Rufus W. Peckham, sitting in honor on the United States Supreme Court bench. Ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania has been spoken of; George Gray of Delaware has won higher distinction as a member of the Peace Commission than he gained as Senator; William L. Wilson of West Virginia, Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, Joseph Wheeler of Alabama, and William Lindsay of Kentucky, are conspicuous for patriotism and fitness for that high office. These are only a few. The Chief Justice of the United States, Melville W. Fuller, would be the favorite of Illinois.

J. HERVEY COOK.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, Sept. 26, 1899.

TENEMENTS BAD INVESTMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with a good deal of interest the editorial "French Flats," in to-day's paper and will answer why medium class flats are built so that they are "a disgrace to American civilization." Please consider the following figures:

A twenty-five-foot lot in any kind of a fair neighborhood is cheap at $10,000. To construct a five-story flat, two families on a floor, fireproof first floor, semi-fireproof stairways, and all the other requirements of the Building Department, Health Department, Fire Department, Department of Public Works, Street Cleaning Department, Fire Underwriters, Police Department, and several semi-official (so-called) charitable associations, if built in the cheapest manner will cost $19,000. Then add interest, taxes, commission, and legal expenses while building, which I have found amount to 10 per cent. of cost of land and building, $2,900, you have total cost of building, $31,900. Now, the income, if all flats are rented and everybody pays the rent, would be, ten flats at an average of $20 a month, $2,400 a year; but 20 per cent. must be deducted for loss of rent, $480; taxes and water, $500; janitor, coal, gas in halls, and insurance, $300; repairs, (cheap buildings have to be repaired often,) $300; total, $1,580; grand balance of $820. If owned by a "million-aire" speculative builder, the building will probably be mortgaged, which on buildings of this class is generally $20,000, at 5 per cent., which is $1,000, with which he has $820 to pay it. R. G. Dun & Co. report that 95 per cent. of builders fail. They ought to know. The answer is—that people do not pay enough rent. It is impossible to build under the law and rent cheaply and get any income over 2½ or 3 per cent. It is better to loan money on a better class of improvements and get 4 or 4½ per cent.

I am interested in four flats, one in East Thirty-eighth Street, a twenty-family, cold-water tenement; rents from $6 to $10 a month. It ran behind $400 last year. Another on One Hundred and Second Street; two-family, $20 to $25 a month, just made things meet. Another in Manhattan Avenue, rent $40 to $50 a month, pays a good income, and another in West Fifty-sixth Street, rents from $65 to $85 a month, pays very well, and expect it to pay better this year. This explains why your "English syndicate" is going to begin on high-class apartments. They are sensible enough to want dividends. Please give these facts as much prominence as the usual condemnation of the unscrupulous and opulent speculative builder of cheap flats.

CLARENCE TRUE.

New York, Sept. 24, 1899.

PROTESTANTISM IN HAWAII.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Sunday paper quotes the views of Cardinal Moran about Protestantism in Hawaii. The Cardinal is often mistaken in his views. It is a fact that Congregationalism gave the natives much truth and higher ideals. Its first missionaries were often noble men. They made many converts, and among these were Hawaiians of sincere and honest lives. Such there are to-day among the natives; they are Christian in faith and pious in practice. The Catholic priests produced similar results. I have seen the fruits of their labors in well-regulated native families and zealous workers of good deeds. The Episcopal clergy came too late, and could accomplish little. I have also seen Hawaiian Mormons, not polygamists, who seemed to be good people.

But, of course, old manners and old beliefs hung on among the natives of those islands, as they staid with our English and Irish and German forefathers. The faults of the Polynesian race persist; so do their notions of ghosts, evil spirits, gods, and incantations. I don't think any Hawaiian would feel easy if he knew that a well-known witch doctor was trying to pray him to death. It is probable that few of these people would remain in any of their ghost-haunted places overnight without terror. Thus far, Protestant and Catholic have done no better with these Hawaiians than they have done with most of us.

When Cardinal Moran speaks of the meddling of the Congregationalist missionaries in island politics and their intolerance, he tells the truth. Any Protestant history or religious book published in the times of controversy there will justify much of what he says. And any candid student will admit that the Catholic side of matters is just as unfairly stated in their books as the Catholic doctrines are travestied in the Protestant publications. So many are these writings that they cannot be quoted here. The truth is, that the evil passions, greed, tyranny, and arrogance, are common to all men.

That the Congregationalists "exploited" the natives and the islands seems to me to be true. The Rev. Messrs. Coan, Lyman, and many others resisted their temptations and live in honored memory. Many others fell; and the shameful betrayal of the Hawaiians by their annexationist descendants has undone much of the work of the good missionaries. The Catholic clergy were free from participation in the shameful annexation plots; and though I do not think their system of religion was helped much in the esteem of Hawaiians by this fact, still, their personal influence was increased.

Cardinal Moran is foolish in supposing that Congregationalism made hypocrites of the Hawaiians and degraded their character. It helped them greatly. Their heathen days were not times of Arcadian happiness; their lot is better since the missionaries came. And the early missionaries worked and hoped to make a prosperous Christian independent nation out of the Hawaiian people. That they failed was not their fault. The Catholic priests have done their best to make Catholics and good Christians out of their disciples, and that they do not succeed in all cases is no fault of theirs. The woes of Hawaii are chargeable to human greed and lust, and to no religious errors. And those Protestants who attack the labors of Catholics and belittle their results are as ridiculous as the narrow-minded Cardinal. Real Christianity in faith and practice is good in any form; and it is better than any kind of heathenism. The traders, whalers, sugar planters, and diplomats have done the real mischief in Hawaii and in all Polynesia.

HENRY C. CARTER.

New York, Sept. 26, 1899.

Music in Local Theatres.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every word is true that your correspondent wrote in to-day's issue concerning the thin and inferior orchestras employed in the theatres in the City of New York, and the inferior and senseless music performed therein. There is not a theatre in the city that pretends or cares to place music on a respectably artistic footing with the dramatic effect made on the stage; and the press at large is greatly to blame for not giving more attention to the matter.

There is only one instance within the last ten years that I remember when an attempt was made to place an orchestra artistically and numerically efficient in a theatre. That was when Mr. William P. Douglas bought the Academy of Music, produced a melodrama, "The Dark Secret," and introduced an orchestra of thirty-two performers, conducted by Dr. James Pech, a most capable musician and director from the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London, who in former years succeeded Carl Auschutz there as director of the Royal English Opera.

GEORGE SIMON.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

Sixth Avenue Line Courtesy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add a postscript to my letter on street car etiquette? In an Eighth Avenue car going up town one day last week there were two vacant places near the centre. A young woman, with a child in her arms, entered the car at the forward end. At the same time a big German woman, followed by a little German man, entered at the rear end. Both women hurried to the vacant place. The German reached it first, and, telling the man to "hurry up," spread herself out until he took the seat beside her. Then the hogess remarked, in an audibly triumphant tone, "She didn't get that seat, did she?" A young man politely offered his seat to the woman with the child.

If the railroad companies were to have printed rules of etiquette in several languages posted in the street cars, it might improve some people's manners. On the Sixth Avenue line I have never noticed any discourtesy on the part of conductors or passengers, and I often walk several blocks to take that line.

S. A. M.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

"Street Car Manners."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A gentleman should not stand upon the back platform of a closed street car, because he is in the way of the conductor and passengers who get on and get off. That place, except when there are not seats or room inside, should be reserved for loafers and pickpockets.

A. B. C.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

Gov. Roosevelt's Judgment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on Gov. Roosevelt's remarkable utterances regarding the attitude of the Grand Army of the Republic are timely. Mr. Roosevelt has had the confidence and support of many independent voters, but his rather impulsive utterances and apparent desire to keep himself in good standing with Boss Platt have cost him the confidence of many voters who are not in sympathy with the boss element. They fear that he is making a bid for votes at the sacrifice of his best convictions so often made manifest. In other words, there is a strong belief that he is ambitious to be his own successor as Governor of New York, which prompts him to attempt to ride two horses. Gov. Roosevelt is a man of fine intelligence, and should not have placed himself in the awkward position of publicly championing a cause and afterward feel compelled to make a retreat. No man occupying high official position can commit such an error of judgment and retain the confidence of independent voters, all of whom deplore a lack of judgment they did not think was possible in the character of Theodore Roosevelt, who so manfully stood for the right when a member of the Board of Police Commissioners. Evidently Mr. Roosevelt is drifting from his moorings, much to the sorrow of many independent supporters.

D.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

Ventilates His Wrists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter published in your Saturday issue makes merry over the prevailing fashion among young men of wearing the gloves turned back at the wrists. Now, to have contributed something toward "the gayety of nations" is not to have lived in vain; but the aforesaid young men, of whom I am one, may be credited with a more commonplace motive for their idiosyncrasy than the one which offers to them the Goddess Satire. I, for one, (and I know of others,) wear my gloves in this way for the simple reason that it allows the air to get at my wrists, and as I go gloved through the Summer, I find it delightfully comfortable. This simple explanation does not seem to have occurred to the writer of your Saturday invective; but as the cooler days approach, I fancy he will note a general buttoning-up movement among the innocent objects of his satire.

H. L.

New York, Sept. 24, 1899.

Withdrawal of Jersey Central Boats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is difficult to characterize in fitting terms the action of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company in withdrawing its line of boats after Sept. 28 from service merely to put a few more dollars into the pockets of the wealthy men who control its stock.

It may be answered that the New Jersey Central Railroad Company does not own the boats, but has merely a running arrangement. So much the more is it bound to see that the interests of its patrons are not set at naught.

Besides, the Directorship in each company (if the boats are controlled by a separate company) is practically the same, so that we have on one side an exhibition of corporate and individual greed and on the other of contemptuous indifference to the comfort of their patrons.

MONMOUTH.

Sea Bright, N. J., Sept. 26, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Frankest of His Kind.

Bunker—Are you fond of golf?

Foozle—I am fond of being thought to be fond of it.—Boston Transcript.

Nothing.

A statesman has nothing to say in something the same sense that a woman has nothing to wear.—Detroit Journal.

Willing to Oblige.

Street Car Conductor—Say, will you kindly pass up the aisle?

Passenger—Yes, I'll "pass it up" if I can find a seat.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Tabooed Subject.

Jack—Do you know, I always like to converse with a spinster at a social gathering.

Tom—Why do you?

Jack—She never bores a fellow to death by talking about old times.—Chicago News.

The Final Touch.

Ready for all that might befall, the female detective prepared to venture forth on the track of the desperate criminal. At the threshold she paused and cast one more look back.

"Is my disguise on straight?" she asked.—Philadelphia North American.

THE TUNE THE OLYMPIA PLAYED

O Piper, with thy whistling reeds,
And lip so lightly curled,
Now prithee tell us of thy deeds
Since wandering through the world.

And the Piper made answer, as the air
Came up from the sea and tossed his hair:

"Where the mermen swim in the tepid sea,
And the sirens wave their wands;
Where the Mongol grinds his snickersnee
'Neath the palm-tree's feathered fronds
There I took my way beneath the moon,
When the night was sweet and still,
And I played upon my reeds a tune
That did their marrows chill."

And what was the burden of that lay
You piped to the folks of far Cathay?

"'Twas a medley: low and sweet at first,
As a nightingale at eventide;
And then it changed, and grandly burst
As a Cossack singing to his bride;
And then methought to make it seem
As a pack of wolves that howl at night—
And the fowls, which waking, rise and scream
As they dart away in troubled flight.
Nor did I cease; I blew again;
I mocked the thunder with my notes—
Till now it seemed a million men
Did burst from hell with shrieking throats."

O Piper, tell us—tell us true—
What did they say, those folks, to you?

"They screamed, as they tore their colors down,
'Old Yankee Doodle has come to town.'"

GEORGE A. BECKENBAUGH.

QUIGG SCORES TAMMANY

Talks at the Election Held by the Republican City Committee.

SAYS MAYORALTY IS THE ISSUE

George H. Roberts Chosen Chairman of the General Committee and Mr. Quigg Head of the Executive.

The Republican City Committee met last night in the Murray Hill Lyceum and organized by the election of officers and an Executive Committee. The only hitch in the work of organization occurred when it became the turn of the delegations from Kings County to name their members of the Executive Committee. It was immediately developed that these delegations, or at least many of them, were not prepared, and they asked, through Walter B. Atterbury, for unanimous consent to postpone action and permission to send in their names properly certified by the Chairman and Secretary of the Kings County Committee.

Up to this time everything had been harmonious. Here, however, some of the politicians scented danger, and it was intimated that the organization wanted to fix things up in its own way in Brooklyn, and have the Chairman and Secretary of the committee certify only such men as were acceptable to the organization. Several objections were entered, and the roll was called for the names of the members of the Executive Committee. Some of the delegations were compelled to ask for time, and the convention granted them a week. The majority of the committee, however, was chosen last night.

The City Committee was organized rapidly and without friction. The following were elected as officers:

George H. Roberts of Brooklyn, Chairman; Charles H. Murray of Manhattan, First Vice President; John H. Deubert of Brooklyn, Second Vice President; Edward H. Healy of the Bronx, Third Vice President; George W. Bidgood of Queens, Fourth Vice President; Jacob I. Hausman of Queens Fifth Vice President; George F. Manchester of Manhattan, Secretary; Phillip W. Reinhardt, Jr., of the Bronx, Assistant Secretary; Hugh McRoberts of Richmond, Treasurer, and Major R. Pool of Manhattan, Sergeant at Arms.

Lemuel Ely Quigg was nominated for the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee by Walter B. Atterbury and was elected unanimously. He was called upon for a speech, and spoke upon the opportunity before the Republican Party in this city and its chances of victory against Tammany Hall. He said, in part:

"The task which every Republican knows is before him is the election of an honest gentleman for Mayor of New York. By an honest gentleman, I mean to distinguish against any man who would accept a nomination from Tammany Hall. I mean to lay down the proposition that no matter how beneficent a man many be, or how enlightened his mind, he cannot be a good Mayor if he proceeds out of Tammany Hall. I mean to state as a fact that a man who accepts a nomination from Tammany Hall, no matter how moral he may be, he would be so circumscribed and so controlled that he could not be good if he tried. If the present Mayor is even trying, nobody has discovered it. [Laughter.]

"There is an anti-Tammany majority in this city. We had it two years ago. We dissipated it. We fooled away our opportunity. Lots of people say it was our fault. Some, and I dare say they are very numerous, say that the direct responsibility lies with me. I am afraid it is so. I say now, despite the incredible stupidity of the Citizens' Union two years ago, despite all that it did to be offensive to Republicans, after all it did to enrage Republicans, in spite of all the crimes, and I say crimes after what has happened—in spite of all this—if I had it to go over again I would be in favor of nominating Mr. Low." [Cheers.]

Mr. Quigg said the Republican organization is ready to unite with the independents, and will stay ready. He recognized that the only way to defeat Tammany is to unite all the independent voters.

CITY CLUB'S CONFERENCE.

Invitations to be Present Accepted by Many Organizations.

The conference which the City Club has called for Tuesday, Oct. 3, for the purpose of discussing the matter of judicial assessments, or political contributions, and to suggest legislative action thereon, promises to be a conspicuous meeting, in point of numbers at least. The invitation will be accepted, it is understood, by the Republican City Committee, as well as by a number of societies and organizations more or less interested in municipal politics.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, by unanimous action, accepted yesterday the invitation also, and appointed James R. Burnet, Arthur F. Cosby, Paul Fuller, F. C. Huntington, and Everett P. Wheeler to represent the union at the conference. It is also probable that a number of private citzens unassociated with organizations will take part in the discussion.

SHEA MAY NOT BE NOMINATED.

Kings County Democrats Do Not Favor Him for the Shrievalty.

The Democratic County slate in Kings County is not yet made up, but it is expected that some definite idea as to the composition of the ticket will be obtained either to-morrow or Saturday. There was a conference of the leaders at the Willoughby Street auction room yesterday, at which the make-up of the slate was discussed. Ex-Supreme Court Justice Augustus Van Wyck was among those who attended the conference. Senator McCarren, who was also present, said afterward that nothing definite had evolved from the talk.

The report that Bridge Commissioner Shea has been dented the nomination for Sheriff is causing his friends a great deal of worry. While no confirmation of the report can be obtained from the leaders, James Shevlin, who is most in the confidence of Hugh McLaughlin, made a statement yesterday which indicated very strongly that Mr. Shea would not be the nominee.

"It would be a shame," said Mr. Shevlin, "to take Commissioner Shea out of an office in which he is so distinguishing himself."

This, coming from Mr. Shevlin, is taken by many as signifying that the leaders wish Mr. Shea to remain where he is. Controller Coler and others who are backing Shea for the shrievalty nomination, however, have not diminished their efforts in his behalf, and if the Bridge Commissioner is left off the ticket, it will be a surprise to many, despite the reports now current.

FULTON AND FALLOWS NAMED.

Citizens' Union Nominates Them for Alderman and Assemblyman.

The Citizens' Union of the Twenty-first Assembly District held a meeting at 102 West One Hundred and First Street last evening. Franklin Pierce, Chairman of the district, occupied the chair, and resolutions were adopted nominating Thomas A. Fulton for Alderman and Edward H. Fallows, the present Assemblyman, for the Assembly.

Mr. Fallows is very popular in the district, as he was very active in the fight which defeated the Amsterdam Avenue grab and also brought about the proceedings which resulted in the resignation of Surrogate Arnold. Mr. Fulton was also active in the fight against the Amsterdam Avenue grab.

MR. WOODRUFF'S PEACE PLANS.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, whose election to the Chairmanship of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee on Tuesday night caused much surprise in local political circles, is losing no time in getting the work of the campaign under way. Mr. Woodruff as Chairman of the Executive Committee will also be Chairman of the Campaign Committee. He will take formal charge of Republican headquarters on Monday.

Apparently Mr. Woodruff is determined to bring about a union of all the factions of the party in the county in the work of the campaign. With this end in view he asked the Assembly district leaders yesterday to name on the Campaign Committee men who opposed them in the recent primaries. Mr. Woodruff, it is said, particularly requested that ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling should be named in the Second District and Assistant Postmaster W. J. Taylor in the Sixteenth District. These two men are among the bitterest opponents of the local machine.

It was stated yesterday that Mr. Woodruff would serve as Chairman of the Executive Committee only during the campaign. After election, it was said, he will give way to Alexander Robb of the Tenth Assembly District.

EFFECTS OF THE INDIAN STORM

Fatalities Will Exceed 300—Railway Will Be Blocked for Two Months—Troops Clearing the Ruins.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.—After gathering at the head of the bay, the storm moved north, giving heavy rain in Calcutta, Dinajpur, Rangpur, and Jalpaiguri, and falling with the greatest fury at Darjeeling. Simultaneously another storm gathered at Rangpur and passed westward from Purnea to Monghyr. The usual weekly reports have not been received by the Government and there is reason to fear that the district named is flooded and communication interrupted.

It is estimated that between Darjeeling and Kurseong alone 300 persons have lost their lives.

It is evident that the fatalities will number many hundreds. No fewer than 200 were killed in the destruction of the Phool Bazaar, and as many as 100 at Darjeeling.

Twenty-one bodies have been recovered at Tamsongbatee, where it is believed that another twenty persons have been killed.

Advices from Rungli show great destruction in the tea gardens around Poomong on Monday night. The landslides continued under the Rungaroon forest, the constant roar alarming the inhabitants.

The line between Darjeeling and Sonada will be blocked, probably for two months. Both the Upper and Lower Pugiajhoras have been carried away. A number of bodies have been recovered on the Happy Valley estate.

It is reported that the Teesta suspension bridge has been broken away by the floods and that Kalimpong is therefore cut off from communication.

Gangs of natives and soldiers are working to clear the roads. The storm appears to have extended all over the northern portion of Bengal.

Considerable damage has also been done at Siliguri, where a number of wooden huts and the plague camp have been destroyed.

The sinking of the hillside at Darjeeling continues and is causing alarm, as it threatens to destroy the whole Bazaar.

The funeral of the five children of the Baptist and Methodist missionaries and the British official was held to-day at Darjeeling. The coffins were carried on the shoulders of members of the Royal Munster Regiment, whose band preceded the cortege from the church to the graveyard. A large crowd of mourners followed, among them many school children, who sang at the grave.

The funeral of the Catholic victims and the native Christians later was also impressive.

The work of searching for the dead continues. Four children of the missionaries are still within the ruins.

The weather is fine.

IRISH FISHERMEN COMPLAIN.

Coming of American Fishing Boats on the Coast Causes Irritation.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Times to-day prints a dispatch from Cork which says there is much indignation among the fishermen and exporters on the south and west coasts of Ireland at the appearance of American fishing boats, "which compete unfairly with the local men." The dispatch adds:

"A few years ago cured mackerel were exported to the United States, affording remunerative employment at a period when employment was scarcest. The McKinley tariff killed the trade, and the appearance this season of American fishing boats, which are capturing Autumn mackerel in large numbers, has therefore caused great irritation among the local fishermen, who complain that the new arrivals are taking their old trade.

"The Americans, moreover, use small-mesh nets, which scoop up immature fish. These nets, and sling nets even, are prohibited in American waters. It is feared more boats will come next year."

VENEZUELAN AWARD MONDAY.

Gen. Harrison Concludes His Argument Before Boundary Court.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Tribunal ex-President Harrison concluded his argument on behalf of Venezuela.

Mr. Harrison claimed that all the acts of Spain before the arrival of the Dutch gave her absolute sovereignty over the whole of Guiana, and that she would have incorporated it as a province but for the warlike intervention of the Dutch.

In closing he expressed his deep obligation to his associate counsel and his thanks for the generous hospitality of France. So far as the distinguished counsel of Great Britain were concerned, he said that, however sharp had been the discussion, there had been only the kindliest personal and professional regard.

The tribunal then rose. It is expected that the award will be delivered on Monday next.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT CARACAS.

Venezuelan Foreign Office Building Damaged—No One Killed.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 27.—The Venezuelan Foreign Office building was badly damaged to-day by the explosion of a bomb.

No one was killed.

LESE MAJESTE IN BELGRADE.

Court Which Condemned Milan's Assailant Sentences Six Others.

BELGRADE, Sept. 27.—The tribunal before which the prisoners charged with complicity in the attempted assassination of ex-King Milan of Servia were recently tried to-day imposed six additional sentences for lèse majesté in connection with the trial.

The sentences ranged from two to eight years' imprisonment.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

More than 1,200 Delegates Now Present in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The members of the International Geographical Congress, about to open here, met informally this evening. Over twelve hundred delegates are in attendance, and all the principal civilized nations are represented.

The Prince Regent of Brunswick is the patron of the congress, Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, is its honorary President, and the Prince of Monaco its honorary Vice President. Baron von Richthofen will preside.

Canal Surveyors in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 5.—About sixty engineers and other employes of the United States Canal Commission have arrived at San Juan del Norte (Greytown) in order to make careful surveys of the five routes for a canal across Nicaragua, proposed by the last Board of Survey, between Machuca Falls and the Caribbean Sea, so that the Commissioners can decide on the most desirable route for an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua. The health of the party is reported to be excellent. A. P. Davis of the United States Geological Survey, who is in charge of the hydrographic division of the survey, is pushing his part of the work.

Walter Wellman to Sail Saturday.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, which is scheduled to sail from this port Saturday next for New York, will have among her passengers Walter Wellman, the leader of the Wellman polar expedition, who arrived in London Aug. 28, after making explorations in Franz Josef Land.

Ten Killed by Falling Building.

COLOGNE, Sept. 27.—Considerable loss of life was caused to-day by the collapse of a building in process of construction on the Wolfstrasse. It is believed that ten persons were killed. Three bodies have been recovered.

Decorations for Steamship Officers.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Emperor William has bestowed the Order of the Red Eagle upon Capt. Karlowa of the Hamburg-American Line steamship Pretoria, and given decorations and rewards to her officers and crew, in recognition of their skill in navigating the Pretoria into Plymouth Harbor with her rudder shaft broken, during the great gale of February last.

100 Budapest Socialists Arrested.

BUDAPEST, Sept 27.—A large street demonstration in favor of universal suffrage was organized here to-day by the Socialists. As the proceedings became threatening the police interfered and made a hundred arrests.

Next Sunday's Times.

Get The New York Times next Sunday. Price Three Cents. Strictly a newspaper. Order in advance to be sure of getting it. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The rush and bustle due to the preparations for to-morrow and Saturday's holidays are nearing the acute stage, and the crowded sidewalks, hotels, and restaurants in the up-town districts made the city rather uncomfortable yesterday for resident New Yorkers. The avenue, looking from the crest of Murray Hill southward and northward, resembles a deep new sluiceway, walled on either side by pine boards. One could gain an idea yesterday of the beauty of Saturday afternoon's spectacle, if only the Autumn sun shines from unclouded skies, for which every one is hoping and praying.

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The Palm Gardens at the Waldorf, Delmonico's, and Sherry's were all filled at luncheon and dinner time yesterday with well-known people who have come into town for carnival week. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Frederick Beach, Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe, and Miss Julia Hunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wilson and Miss Muriel Wilson, with Mr. Robert W. Goelet, and the two young Englishmen who came over with the Wilson party, were all lunching at the Waldorf yesterday, while as many familiar faces were seen at Sherry's and Delmonico's.

***

The marriage of Mr. Hartman Kuhn Evans of Philadelphia, who has resided for many years in Nice, France, and Mrs. Frederick Allien of this city, at the Summer residence of the bride's father, Mr. Jeremiah Curtis, at Long Branch, on Tuesday, was not a surprise to those who have known Mr. and Mrs. Allien and their unhappy married life, which was terminated by a divorce granted to Mrs. Allien at Fargo, N. D., about two weeks ago. Mrs. Evans, who will inherit a fortune, originally made in that old and familiar nursery remedy, "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," was married to Mr. Allien of this city about eight years ago. The young couple went abroad to live, and during their stay there Mrs. Allien met Mr. Evans, who became a friend of the family. There were rumors three years ago that Mr. and Mrs. Allien were not happy. Mr. Allien had little or no fortune, and, although he tried to persuade her to return to New York, Mrs. Allien declined to live with him, and instituted a suit for divorce in Dakota on the ground of failure to support her in the manner to which she had been accustomed. Mr. Evans, Mrs. Allien's new husband, is wealthy and is a relative of the prominent Kuhn family of Philadelphia.

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Mrs. Edmund Lewis and the Misses Lewis of Philadelphia, who, as stated yesterday, arrived on the Friedland from their trip around the world on Tuesday night, were lunching at the Waldorf yesterday. They will return to Philadelphia on Saturday morning to witness the first of the cricket matches between Prince Ranjatinshi jr. and the Philadelphia team, which, strangely enough, all Philadelphia prefers to witness rather than the Dewey parade here. The Philadelphia papers have been printing long stories relative to a supposed engagement which was formed abroad between the dusky Indian Prince and Miss Christine George Lewis. There is no truth in the story of such engagement.

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Two new engagements announced yesterday were those of Lieut. Frederick A. Traut, United States Navy, now on the Constellation, and Miss Cornelia Stockton, daughter of Capt. Charles H. Stockton, United States Navy, President of the Naval War College; of Mr. Lewis Rathbone Parker and Miss Ellen Vanderpoel Hun, daughter of Mr. Marcus T. Hun of Albany, and granddaughter of the late Isaac Vanderpoel and of Mr. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, eldest son of Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Miss Fitzgerald of Boston.

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Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Carrol Harvey, formerly Miss Elizabeth Duer, and Mr. and Mrs. George X. McLenahan, formerly Miss Caroline Duer, and who were married about a year ago, on the arrival of little sons in their respective families.

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Among the more notable luncheons of Dewey Day, Saturday, will be one given by Mrs. Lloyd Brice, daughter of Mr. Edward Cooper, at her residence, on Washington Square. To this luncheon there have been invited most of the members of the Newport colony and a number of people from out of town who are now here for the carnival week. Among the passengers on the Teutonic are Sir H. Burdett, R. M. Colgate, Duncan Stewart, J. C. Bancroft Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan. Mr. and Mrs. "Monty" Newhouse are also said to be on the Teutonic. Mr. Newhouse has been associated with Mr. Reginald Ward in the promotion of copper mine companies in London, in which both gentlemen have made large fortunes. Mrs. Newhouse was seen considerably in London society last season, and is said to have been one of the best-dressed women in England. Mr. Newhouse has had a beautiful house on the Thames, near London, where the couple entertain on a lavish scale.

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Among the passengers who arrived on the Barbarossa yesterday from Bremen were Gardiner Abbott, the Rev. Charles A. Briggs and Mrs. Briggs, Mr and Mrs. Frank H. Larned, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Mable, the Rev. Henry Mottet and Mrs. Mottet, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stillwell, Prof. M. C. Tyler and Mrs. Tyler, Dr. J. William White and Mrs. White, Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island, and his son-in-law and daughter, the Rev. W. P. Bird, and Mrs. Bird. On the Friesland there arrived among others Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Moore, Miss Constance Trowbridge, and Miss Rika Van den Berg.

***

The season at Lucerne has at last come to a close. One of the most delightful entertainments of the Summer was the coaching parade which took place on the last day of the races. Among those who tooled coaches were Mr. Leishman, the American Minister, and Lorillard Spencer. Mme. Leishman on this occasion wore a pearl-gray gown trimmed in silver. Miss Taylor, who was with her, was in white muslin and black velvet, with a large picture hat. Princess "Baby" Hohenlohe was in rose batiste, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer in blue. Among others on the coaches were the Princess de Lynar and her daughter, the Countess de Gabriac, and Lady Peel. The evening of the coaching parade was closed by a grand ball at the Hotel National.

***

The season on the Engadine has also come to an end, and by Sept. 10 there was an exodus from St Moritz, which was almost a panic. Every available seat in every sort of conveyance was taken up at once. The snow was three feet deep, and there was a bitter wind which made people glad to get into a warmer and more genial climate. The Duchess of Manchester and her daughter had left some time previous for Davos, and Miss Emily Yznaga has returned to Paris. The Winter season at St. Moritz begins in December, and lasts until the Spring.

***

It has been announced that the engagement existing between Mr. Langdon Erving, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Erving, and Miss Louise Evelina du Pont, has been broken. This engagement was announced last Spring. Mr. Erving has been popularly known as "Sunbeam." His mother was a Miss Van Rensselaer. Miss du Pont made her début year before last.

***

Some serious music will be given this Winter by a new choral society, which has just been organized, and which has among its officers several well-known fashionable people. It will be called the Bach Singers, and the choral music of Johann Sebastian Bach will be the principal part of the programme. The President is Mr. David Hennen Morris, who married Miss Shepard; Mr. Richard Irving, jr., is Treasurer; Mr. C. B. Chilton, Secretary, and among the Vice Presidents are Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. Alexander A. Van Nest, and Mrs James W. Pinchot. Mr. Theodore Bjorksten will be the leader, and there will be two concerts during the season, one in the Winter and one in the Spring.

***

Among New Yorkers still abroad and who have recently registered at different hotels on the Continent are Mr. Bradish Johnson, who is at the Continental, in Munich; Mr. R. A Gardiner, Mrs. Gardiner, and Miss Gardiner, at the Hotel de la Paix, Geneva; Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, at the Hotel de France et Choiseul, in Paris, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Parish, who have returned to their Summer residence, on the Lake of Geneva, near Vevay.

***

The Lahn, which arrived from Southampton yesterday, brought among other passengers, the Rev. J. J. Adam and Mrs. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dyer, Miss Clementine Furniss, W. I. Howard, and Theodore M. Pomeroy.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 27.—Robert L. Gerry closed his father's cottage, Sea Verge, today and went to New York. Mr. Gerry will entertain a party of Newport friends on the Electra during the Dewey celebration.

The Narada sails to-morrow evening with a party of cottagers to New York for the Dewey celebration.

A large number of cottagers went to New York this evening for the Dewey celebration.

Mrs. F. D. Grant has returned from New York.

J. J. Van Alen has returned to New York.

Mrs. J. J. Mason entertained at dinner this evening.

Egerton L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Miss Leary has returned to New York and has opened her house on Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Yznaga will return to New York shortly from Europe and will visit Miss Leary. Later it is thought that Mrs. Yznaga will come to Newport to visit Miss Leary and Mrs. William Post. Miss Leary has rented the Paul cottage for a term of years.

Atherton Blight and Miss Blight, who have spent the Summer abroad, will arrive at their Newport cottage early next month and will remain here until December.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Smith ended their Newport season to-day, and after visiting Mrs. A. C. King, mother of Mrs. Smith, in Brooklyn, they will go to their home in Chicago.

Mrs. William Grosvenor has cards out for a dinner Friday and Mrs. J. J. Mason for a luncheon on the same day.

A. Cass Canfield has returned from New York.

The Gooseberry Island Clubhouse closes Oct. 15.

Mrs. William Woodward, Jr., closed her Pinard Cottage No. 1 to-day and departed for Lenox.

Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson gave a luncheon at her cottage to-day.

James J. Van Alen has sent out cards for a dinner Sunday evening at Gooseberry Island.

The Earl of Yarmouth concluded his Newport visit to-day.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and family ended their Newport season to-day and have returned to their Long Island home.

Mrs. Julian Herreshoff and Mrs. Grace Herreshoff of Bristol are registered at the Perry House.

Stewart Haskell and Ernest Hilliard of Paris are late arrivals.

S. E. Huntington of Brooklyn, who owns an estate on Ridge Road, is registered at Bateman's.

Mrs. Charles M. Bull of Brooklyn is recovering from a recent serious illness.

H. Roger Winthrop has returned to the University of New York to resume his course in law.

Two Weddings at the McCord Home.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 27.—A fashionable double wedding is announced to take place at the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. William H. McCord, near Belle Haven, on Wednesday evening next, Oct. 4. Five hundred guests are expected at the ceremonies, which will occur at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McCord, Charlotte M., is to be married to Nathaniel Webb, a New York business man, and the son, Frank McCord, is to be joined in wedlock at the same time to Miss Agnes Lord Clemens of New York, a niece of Mark Twain and daughter of Mrs. Agnes L. Clemens. Both of the brides will wear white satin. The maids of honor will be Miss Mary McCord of Greenwich and Miss Gladys Block of New Rochelle. The Rev. Benjamin Wright of Orange, Conn., will officiate.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Henry Heth.

Gen. Henry Heth, the Confederate leader and historian, died yesterday at his home, in Washington, of Bright's disease. His end had been expected for several weeks. He was born in Virginia in 1825, and was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1847. He entered the Sixth Infantry and became First Lieutenant in 1853, Adjutant in 1854, and Captain in 1855. In 1861 he resigned and entered the Confederate Army as Brigadier General. In May, 1863, he was commissioned Major General. He was one of the most conspicuous chieftains in the Confederate service. He commanded a division of Gen. A. P. Hill's corps in Virginia and rendered notable service at the battle of Gettysburg, at Chancellorsville, and throughout the campaigns of 1864 and 1865. When the war closed Gen. Heth took up his residence in South Carolina, where he engaged in business. Of late years Gen. Heth lived in Washington, where he was occupied chiefly in literary work as a historian of the campaigns in which he took part.

Gen. Heth was a warm friend of Gen. Grant when both were subalterns in the "old army." Heth was a man of strict habits, and in his early days gave much study to the customs and needs of the Indian tribes with which he came into contact. His knowledge of the red men was recognized throughout the army, and he was often consulted in matters pertaining to them. At the close of the war Gen. Heth was almost in destitute circumstances. He had procured some humble employment in Richmond when Gen. Grant was inaugurated President. Grant remembered his old companion in arms, and wrote to him inviting him to Washington. When he came the President told him that he wanted him to take charge of the Indian Bureau, but Gen. Heth declined. Some years later, when the frauds in the departments were being investigated, Gen. Grant again sent for Heth and asked him to be a personal adviser. This was accepted and he proved an efficient aid to the President in purging his administration.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Epiphany in Washington at 10 o'clock this morning, and the interment will be at the Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond, Va., next Friday.

Edward T. Williams.

Edward T. Williams of the New York Stock Exchange was found dead in bed at the Plaza Hotel yesterday. His end was unusually sudden, as on Tuesday evening, after leaving the floor of the Exchange, he went to the offices of C. C. Goffe & Co., where he had a desk, transacted business and bade friends a cheery good-bye. Mr. Williams came of a family distinguished in large landholdings in this city. His paternal grandfather owned the Williams farm, in the neighborhood of Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Streets and Broadway and Third Avenue, and an aunt, Eliza Williams, married George A. Hearn, the dry goods merchant. Mr. Williams was born in this city in 1850 and began a stockbroker's career as a clerk with McKim & Co. He purchased his seat in the Stock Exchange on June 20, 1873, and became a member of the firm of C. C. Goffe & Co., with offices at 74 Broadway. This was dissolved in 1889, and since then Mr. Williams had had no partners. His wife died last June, and his bereavement acutely affected his health. He sold the contents of their home, at 70 East Sixty-sixth Street, saying that he could never live there again, and passed the rest of the season at Manhattan Beach. He is survived by his mother, Johanna M. Williams.

Clayton Manning Sweet.

Clayton Manning Sweet, one of the most popular of the younger members of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday of a gastric ailment at the residence of his father, Clayton Sweet, at Newburg, N. Y. In the Spring of 1898 he married Miss Amy Smillie Gunther, daughter of Charles B. Gunther of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Sweet had been ailing all the Summer and was last on the floor of the Exchange on Sept. 16. He went to his father-in-law's home, at Yonkers, and a few days later to Newburg, where a crisis in his health came. He was thirty-three years old and was educated at the Sing Sing Military School and in France and Germany, and went to Wall Street as clerk with H. B. Hollins & Co. On Aug. 29, 1889, he paid $20,000 for a seat in the Stock Exchange, and until two years ago he was head of the firm of Sweet & Johnson, his partner being W. J. Johnson. His last office as an independent trader was at 71 Broadway, with Seymour, Johnson & Co. His home was at 1 West Sixty-eighth Street. Mr. Sweet was a member of the Calumet, Racquet, and Tennis Clubs.

Joseph Black.

Joseph Black, former Consul to Budapest and one of the best-known business men of Cleveland, Ohio, died in that city yesterday, aged sixty-two years. Death was due to an acute attack of Bright's disease, from which he had suffered since Saturday. Mr. Black was appointed Consul to Budapest during President Cleveland's first term, and served four years.

Obituary Notes.

LOUIS VAN TASSELL, late a Sergeant in the First Volunteer Engineers, died at Newburg, N. Y., Tuesday night of disease contracted in Puerto Rico. He served ten years in the regular army.

ELOISE PUTNEY DICK, wife of George N. Dick, died at her home, 331 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was born at White Plains, N. Y., in 1852, and was the daughter of the late Nelson Putney. She had lived in Brooklyn since 1871.

HENRY POUJOL, who had gained some notoriety as a skillful barber, and whose patrons included many well-known New Yorkers, died on Monday at his home, 182 West Fourth Street. His death was due to cancer of the mouth. He was fifty-four years old. M. Poujol had been a barber in New York for twenty-two years. At the time of his death he was located at 1,147 Broadway. Most of the grand opera singers patronized his establishment when in town, and his other patrons included ex-Mayor Grant, and the late Charles A. Dana. He wrote a number of articles on the subject of hair clipping. He was a native of Rodez, France. The funeral will be held at the French Chapel, 74 West Washington Square, this afternoon.

CABINET COUNCIL CALLED.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Notices for the adjourned Cabinet Council were forwarded this afternoon, and the Chief Government Whip will be on hand to give immediate effect to any decision arrived at regarding the reassembling of Parliament.

Cablegrams from Pretoria and Cape Town show the general impression prevails there that the Boers will not recede from their position, and the feeling of unrest at Pretoria has been intensified. A dispatch this morning announces that the Transvaal Government has begun to appoint officers to positions in the front case of hostilities.

The Executive Council of the Transvaal had a prolonged sitting yesterday and has been in constant telegraphic communication with the Orange Free State. The members appear convinced that Great Britain is determined on war. Being anxious not to force Great Britain's hand, the Boers will not take any definite steps until the draft of their reply is considered; but notice has been issued to the burghers to be in readiness for commandeering, which commences soon. A quantity of arms, chiefly Martini rifles, has been distributed.

Boston Girl Marries an Englishman.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Capt. William Staveley, son of the late Sir Charles Staveley, was married to-day at Kensington, London, to Miss Lilian Bowdoin of Boston.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

De Pachmann Plays and Sembrich Sings To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27.—The musical festival continued with a symphony concert this afternoon. Beethoven's fifth symphony, Goldmark's Sakuntala overture, and Schubert's "Hymn to the Almighty," sung by Ffrangcon Davis, made up the programme.

The evening concert was exclusively American in character, beginning with Horatio W. Parker's "King Trojan" and ending with Mr. Chadwick's "Lily Nymph." In "King Trojan" there are effective passages for soloists, some good part writing, and plenty of color in the orchestration. A small select chorus was employed for a great portion of the cantata, as was also the case in the performance of "Lily Nymph." The effects thus gained were doubtless advantageous to the compositions, but it seemed like bringing the festival down to the level of a glee club.

It was in "Lily Nymph" a year ago that the chorus and festival generally met disaster. This time the performance was excellent. Mr. Chadwick conducts now with a full sense of the responsibilities laid upon him, abandoning his graceful, easy beat for one that is authoritative and comparatively comprehensible.

The soloists this evening were Miss Louise B. Voigt, soprano; Miss Grace Preston, contralto; George Hamlin and Theodore Van Yorx, tenors, and Gwilym Miles, bass.

To-morrow, according to Worcester traditions, will be the climax of glory. The ladies will wear the very best they have, and all the men who own dress coats will put them on. De Pachmann will play, Sembrich will sing, and other stars will shine.

RAILWAY WRECK IN MONTANA.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 27.—Meagre reports have been received in Helena of a bad wreck that occurred on the Great Northern Road about 5 o'clock this morning a short distance west of Glasgow. Five persons were killed outright and two others seriously injured. The names of none of the killed or injured, all of whom were employes of the company, can be learned here.

Nothing is known at the local office of the company regarding the accident, as it occurred on another division, but what can be learned indirectly respecting the affair it appears that a light engine, westbound, going at a high rate of speed, and Freight Train No. 15 east-bound, loaded with lumber, had a head-on collision. The train struck the engine with fearful force. Nearly the entire train was piled upon the light engine. A conductor and engineer on the light engine were instantly killed. The conductor, engineer, and brakeman of the freight were also instantly killed. A fireman and one other employe were seriously injured and will probably die.

So great was the impact when the cars of the freight crashed together, by reason of the obstruction, that a brakeman who was on top of the freight was caught between the cars and squeezed in a frightful manner. The cars could not be pulled apart, and were taken to Glasgow with the dead body fastened between them.

The accident is said to have been caused by the engineer of the light engine disobeying orders, which were to give the freight the right of way. The company has cleared the track, and traffic has been resumed.

Fear for Dominion Liner Scotsman.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 27.—Grave fears are expressed for the safety of the Dominion Line steamship Scotsman, Capt. Skrimshire, which sailed from Liverpool for this port on Sept. 14 with a heavy passenger list. The Scotsman was due here on Sunday afternoon last, but the only word so far is a cable from Liverpool, received by the agents this morning, saying that the Dominion of the same line, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday, had passed the Scotsman 300 miles east of Belle Isle, and that the latter had signaled all well. This was on Thursday last. The fears entertained for the Scotsman are enhanced by the known presence of ice in unusual quantities both outside and inside the straits.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"CADDO." E. & W. "CADDO."
The "CADDO" shirt.

MARRIED.

EVANS—ALLIEN.—By the Rev. William H. Marshall, at West End, N. J., Sept. 26, 1899, Mabel Allien, daughter of Jeremiah W. Curtis, to Hartman Kuhn Evans.

DIED.

ADAMS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., Mary Juliet, only child of Charles H. and Harriet Beach Adams aged 1 year 11 months and 20 days.
Funeral services at her residence, 439 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.

CHAUNCEY.—At Lenox, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, in the forty-third year of his age, Henry Chauncey, Jr., late Colonel of the Eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, son of Henry Chauncey and the late Emily Howland Chauncey.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRAZIER.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 27, after a lingering illness, Thomas Frazier, age 68.
Funeral services Thursday evening, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock, from his residence, 91 Lafayette Av. Interment private.

RITCHIE.—At Woodbridge, Conn., Sept. 25, Emily Punderson, widow of Alexander H. Ritchie, in her 77th year.
Services at Woodbridge, Conn., Wednesday, 10 A. M. Interment private, at Huntington, Conn.

SWEET.—At the residence of his parents, 230 Montgomery St., Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 27, 1899, Clayton Manning Sweet, age 32 years.
Funeral services 230 Montgomery St., on Friday, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

TRUSLOW.—On Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1899, at his residence, Avebury, Summit, N. J., James L. Truslow, jr., son of James L. Truslow of Brooklyn, N. Y. in the 51st year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Summit, N. J., on Sept. 28, at 12 noon. Train leaves Christopher Street and Barclay Street Ferries of the D., L. and W. R. R. at 10:10 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, at Plaza Hotel, Sept. 26, Edward Tier Williams, only son of Johanna M. Williams and the late Edward T. Williams.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.
From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated R. R. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

HEALTH NOTICE!

Houses and apartments that have been closed during the summer should be thoroughly aired and disinfected before re-occupancy.

Rely upon Platt's Chlorides as the disinfectant. Use it freely about the sinks, house drains, water closets, cellars, etc., and much sickness may be prevented.

CAUTION.—Platt's Chlorides has been employed by Boards of Health, Physicians and careful housekeepers for twenty years, and because of its universal popularity there are many worthless imitations. Be sure you get Platt's. It is an odorless liquid, powerful, safe and cheap. Sold in quart bottles by Druggists, high class Grocers and housefurnishing dealers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The October CENTURY

Contains

Sampson's Tribute to DEWEY *and a brilliant Table of Contents*

Morley's Life of CROMWELL *begins in the next number.*

Sold Everywhere. 35 Cents.

- **The Oregon's Great Voyage.** A fully illustrated account, by Lieut. E. W. Eberle, U. S. N.
- **John Morley.** An article by a member of Parliament. With frontispiece portrait by Alexander.
- **In Fascinating Cairo.** An entertaining article by Hon. Frederic C. Penfield, illustrated by Philippoteaux.
-

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Umpires Help the Brooklyns to Beat the New Yorks.

DECISIONS EXCITE LAUGHTER

Game Is Called "On Account of Darkness," While the Sun Shines Brightly on the Diamond.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	93	40	.699
Philadelphia	88	52	.629
Boston	84	53	.613
Baltimore	79	56	.585
St. Louis	79	62	.560
Cincinnati	76	63	.547
Chicago	71	68	.511
Louisville	69	71	.493
Pittsburg	69	72	.489
New York	55	80	.407
Washington	43	89	.353
Cleveland	20	126	.137

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 7; New York, 5.
Boston, 14; Washington, 8.
St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 2.
Baltimore, 11; Philadelphia, 0. (First game.)
Philadelphia, 15; Baltimore, 0. (Second game.)
Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 1. (First game.)
Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 7. (Second game.)

Games To-day.

New York in Philadelphia
Brooklyn in Baltimore.
Washington in Boston.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Louisville.

The New Yorks and Brooklyns played a postponed game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, the leaders winning out with a timely bast hit by Anderson in the seventh inning. The game, however, was not won on its merits, as the bad work of the umpires deprived the locals of what chance they did have. Some of the base decisions rendered by McGarr even amused the Brooklyns, but the most ludicrous ruling of the day was when Umpire Manassau called the game on account of darkness, although it was then 5:05 o'clock, and the sun was shining brightly. A number of the spectators protested, as did the home players, as it deprived them of the last inning and a chance to win. The game was interesting while it lasted, the home team doing some fast fielding. With the exception of Casey and Wrigley the Brooklyns also fielded well. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E
V. Halt'n,lf.	1	3	2	1	0	0	Kelley, lf.	1	3	2	0	0	0
O'Brien, 3b.	1	1	2	5	0	0	Keeler, rf.	2	2	2	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	3	3	0	0	Jennings, 1b.	1	0	11	1	0	
Doyle, 1b.	0	3	11	0	0	0	Anderson, cf.	0	3	2	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0	0	McGuire, c.	0	1	3	0	0	0
Warner, c.	0	0	4	0	3	0	Casey, 3b.	0	1	0	1	2	
Fleming, cf.	0	0	2	0	1		Wrigley, ss.	1	1	3	1	1	
Woodruff, rf.	1	1	2	1	0	0	Daly, 2b.	1	1	3	5	0	
Carrick, p.	1	1	0	4	0	0	Kennedy, p.	1	1	1	3	0	
Total.	5	11	24	17	1		Total.	7	13*	23	12	3	

*O'Brien declared out; hit by batted ball.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0—5
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	0—7

Two-base hits—Kelley, Anderson, (2,) Kennedy. Base on balls—Off Kennedy, 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 4. First base by errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Stolen bases—Davis, (3,) Doyle. Double play—Carrick, Davis, and Doyle. Wild pitch—Carrick. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

Boston, 14. Washington, 8.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Willis of Boston was unsteady to-day, giving eight bases on balls and making five wild pitches. Boston batted McFarland out of the box in two innings. Score:

Boston	2	5	0	0	4	0	3	..	..	—14
Washington	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	—8	

Base hits—Boston, 14; Washington, 8. Errors—Boston, 5; Washington, 3. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Sullivan; Washington, McFarland, McGee, and Powers. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—St. Louis defeated Louisville in a well-played game to-day by timely batting. Sudhoff pitched in good form and kept the Louisville's six hits well scattered. Score:

St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	..	—3
Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Louisville, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and O'Connor; Louisville, Flaherty and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and Connolly.

Philadelphias Win and Lose.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Baltimore and Philadelphia played a double header to-day, and each club scored a shut-out. McGinnity was a problem for the visitors in the first game, while Frazer was easy for the home batters. Both teams fielded faultlessly. Nops and McKenna gave a farcical exhibition of pitching in the second game, while Donohue was effective throughout. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Baltimore	2	1	0	2	1	4	0	1	..	—11

Base hits—Philadelphia, 6; Baltimore, 19. Error—Baltimore. Batteries—Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland; Baltimore, McGinnity and Smith.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphia	1	7	4	0	2	0	1	—15	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Philadelphia, 17; Baltimore, 4. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Philadelphia, Piatt and Douglass; Baltimore, Nops and McKenna, and Robinson, Crisham, and Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Chicagos Win and Play a Tie Game.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Griffith's steady pitching and the Chicagos' good fielding and hard hitting won the first game very easily. Most of the runs in the second game resulted from bases on balls, Callahan being very unsteady. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness, with the score a tie. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	..	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Chance; Pittsburg, Gray and Schriver.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—7
Pittsburg	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7

Base hits—Chicago, 11; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Chance; Pittsburg, Parker, Gray, and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Three Days' Cricket Match Ends.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 27.—The three days' cricket match between Prince Rinjatinshji's English eleven and the Philadelphia Colts, a team composed of players from local amateur clubs, was concluded to-day. The total number of runs scored by the visitors was 185, while the Colts made 300. Prince "Rinja's" team played but one inning and the locals had lost nine wickets in their second inning when stumps were drawn to-day. Their score was 205 for the first inning and 95 for the second.

Miss Forsyth Wins at Golf.

Miss Forsyth was the winner of the women's handicap competition yesterday on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., in the fortnightly contest for the Long Course Cup. Her net score was 115 strokes, from a handicap of 22 strokes. Miss Swords won second honors and Miss Bryce and Miss Hay tied for the third point.

Ten Eyck Wins from the Halifax Man.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 27.—James A. Ten Eyck, the American, defeated James Norris, the champion of Halifax Harbor, in a single scull race to-day. The race was three miles, with a turn, for $200, and was won by five lengths in 23:20. Ten Eyck led thirty seconds at the turn and paddled home.

New York University Opening.

The students of the New York University assembled at the opening of the university yesterday morning in Association Hall, University Heights. It was expected that the new auditorium would be ready for the opening exercises, but the strike of the union carpenters throughout the city has interfered with the work materially. Every class was strongly represented. The School of Pedagogy, Washington Square, opened at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and on Monday the other schools will open.

Woman Struck by Falling Horse.

In his efforts to save a number of children from being run over by his horse yesterday afternoon Robert Dibble of 207 Thompson Street pulled the animal back on its hind legs, throwing it to the ground. In falling the horse struck Mrs. Agnes Brosel of 211 Hudson Street, Hoboken, who was on the crossing, inflicting several slight contusions. The accident occurred at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. Mrs. Brosel's injuries were attended to at the New York Hospital, and she left for her home, refusing to make any complaint against Dibble.

PENNSYLVANIA WON 48 TO 0.

Howell Was the Star of the Football Game at Franklin Field.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 27.—The football season was opened on Franklin Field to-day, the University of Pennsylvania team defeating the Franklin and Marshall College eleven of Lancaster, Penn., by a score of 48 to 0, in twenty-minute halves.

There were no brilliant features, the contest being more of a practice game for Pennsylvania than anything else. The Quakers paid much attention to their offensive work, in which they showed fairly well. No line could be had on Pennsylvania's defensive play because the Franklin and Marshall team seldom had the ball, never securing it on downs, and only gaining two first downs.

With the exception of two plays, Pennsylvania seemed very weak in interference. Time and again a runner would get away only to be downed in his tracks for the lack of help. In kicking, Peters, for Franklin and Marshall, did better work than the Quaker fullbacks, his punts going further, as well as being better placed.

The star of the game was Howell, left end of the Pennsylvanians, who was roundly applauded for his all-round work. Capt. Schneder did the best work for Franklin and Marshall. With the exception of a slight variation in the manner of sending a guard around the end, Pennsylvania brought out nothing new, all her touchdowns being made on plunges through the centre, or end running.

The line-up was as follows:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Franklin and Marshall.
Reugenburg, (Oglesby, and Coombs)	Left end	Sneder, Captain (Simpson)
Snover	Left tackle	Gluck
Hare, Captain	Left guard	Fisher
McCloskey, (Newton)	Centre	Marburger
McCracken	Right guard	Zimmerman
Stehle, (Faville)	Right tackle	Roger
Merriam, (Howell)	Right end	Kinzer, (Gilbert)
Gardner, (Woodley)	Quarter back	Fox, (Kinzer)
McMahon, (Smith)	Left half back	Simpson, (Schneider)
Kennedy, (Shock)	Right half back	Treichler
Hodge, (Reugenburg)	Full back	Peters

Touch downs—Hare, 3; Shock, 2; Kennedy, 1; Howell, 1; Woodley, 1; McCracken, 1. Goals from touch downs—Hare, 3. Missed goals from touch downs—Hare, 0. Referee—Dr. Schoff. Umpire—John Minds. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Cornell Eleven Wins from Syracuse.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—At Percy Field to-day Cornell defeated the football team of Syracuse University by a score of 17 to 0. Syracuse proved herself no match for the Cornell men, while the latter showed a lack of training. Walbridge and Starbuck of Cornell and Dorr of Syracuse made the largest gains for their respective teams. Syracuse was unable to make any impression on Cornell's line, and at no time during the game were the Syracuse men long in Cornell's territory.

FALL FESTIVAL TROUBLES.

President Truax Is Out and the Labor Men Still Threaten a General Strike.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—In order to placate the labor organizations Charles Truax formally resigned to-day as President of the Fall Festival Association.

The General Committee of the association, after a stormy session lasting two hours, refused to accept his resignation, but Mr. Truax informed his associates that he would under no circumstances continue to serve as President. The committee declined to fill the office of President, but created the position of Director General of the festival and selected La Verne W. Noyes for the place.

The understanding is that Mr. Noyes in the future will act as the directing head of the undertaking. Mr. Truax remains a member of the General Committee, but it is said he will take no part in the management.

The labor leaders were at first inclined to resent the action of the General Committee in refusing to accept Mr. Truax's resignation. They seemed to think that perhaps his retirement was but temporary, and thought that by leaving the office of President vacant he might be able to resume the active management of the festival at any time he desired. When the conditions were explained to the labor men later they appeared satisfied with the reorganization. Beyond the retirement of Mr. Truax, no progress has been made toward settling the labor dispute.

United States Attorney Bethea, F. E. Coyne, and other members of the Federal Committee declared that unless the labor situation is adjusted to-morrow, the cornerstone ceremonies will have to be abandoned and the invitations to President McKinley, Mexican and Canadian officials, Governors, Senators, and Congressmen will be recalled by telegraph.

The radical element of the labor union declared to-night that a general strike would be ordered on the festival building and all festival work at the meeting of the building trades council called for Friday night. J. J. Ryan of the Strike Committee of that organization predicted that a general lockout would be ordered.

BOYS LIVED IN A CAVE.

Andrew Horn, Whose Father Is Rich, and a Companion, Robbed Hen Coops.

After a two-weeks' life in a cave, during which the neighboring henroops were raided, the Tremont police last night rounded up two small boys who for dirt, rags, and general "toughness" would be hard to beat. One of the lads is Andrew Horn, fourteen years old, a son of William Horn, a rich real estate dealer, living in Mount Hope Place. The boy's luxurious home and all the inducements offered to keep him within it were nothing to him compared with the attractions of the cave, which he found in the woods at Featherbed Lane and Jerome Avenue.

For weeks past young Horn spent every cent he could beg, borrow, or steal for cheap literature of the lurid wild Western sort. He made a companion of Herman Sacker, fifteen years old, who has no home in particular, and when Horn proposed that they enter into a joint tenure of the cave Sacker was enthusiastic. Two weeks ago Horn left home, and ever since he has lived in the cave, while his parents and the police have night and day searched hospitals and morgues.

Young Horn and his companion lived "high," as the former explained last night. They had a complete cooking outfit, and managed to eat chickens, vegetables, &c., and in that way get all they wished to eat. But the nights were cool, and the boys found the cave uncomfortable. They took refuge in the stables attached to the Mount Hope Hotel, Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and it was there they were detected. Both were sent to the Gerry society.

THE SUICIDE OF DR. FEUSS.

Details of the suicide of Acting Assistant Surgeon John H. Feuss, United States Army, who shot himself on the transport Burnside while that vessel was on her way to this city from Santiago, were obtained last evening when the Burnside reached the Government dock at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. Feuss came on the transport from Bocadella Tura as a passenger. He complained of suffering from malaria, and appeared to be in very low spirits. When called to dinner on Tuesday he answered "All right" from his cabin, and the next moment shot himself through the heart with a revolver. Several of the ship's officers rushed into his room and found him lying dead on the floor.

Dr. Feuss left a letter addressed to Dr. C. E. Hartung of 49 East Tenth Street, Manhattan, which indicated that his suicide had been premeditated. The letter was written the day he killed himself. Feuss told in it of troubles at Bocadella Tura with a physician from Mobile, Ala., in which the latter tried to get his practice away from him. Feuss's position in the army was that of a contract surgeon. According to the letter, the Mobile physician got one of Feuss's negro servants to furnish him with testimony on which to base charges that Feuss had suppressed knowledge that yellow fever had gained a foothold in the town in which the surgeon was located.

The letter indicated that Feuss had brooded a great deal over these charges, fearing that if they were brought against him—even if they were proved to be unfounded—his reputation would be affected.

Dr. Hartung was communicated with when the transport docked, and the body of the suicide was later removed from the vessel by an undertaker.

Dr. Feuss was thirty-five years old, and a native of Bremen, Germany. So far as could be learned, he had no relatives here.

BEWARE of Imitations of
LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT
Look for this exact signature in Blue on the wrapper: Liebig

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Jockey Spencer Suspended for the Balance of the Meeting.

SAT STILL ON PINK DOMINO

Mr. Stoffel Won the Hurdle—King Bramble, Latson, Montanic, and Meehanus Winners—Walkover for Rush.

Jockey Spencer, who is under contract to ride for James R. Keene, and who is really one of the best boys in the saddle in the East when he wants to be, was at last brought up with a round turn by the Stewards of the Brooklyn Jockey Club yesterday, when he put up one of the most shameful rides of his career on Mr. Keene's filly Pink Domino. There have been other races during the season in which Spencer has given sufficient cause for investigation, but yesterday's ride was such an abominable one that the Stewards, no matter how strong is the interest behind Spencer, could not do otherwise than take some action.

They did not deal out to the boy all that he deserved, for they only fined him $200 and suspended him for the balance of the meeting. No one could accuse Spencer of pulling the filly, for he did not do so, but that he was not anxious to win with her was apparent. Spencer could have won easily with Pink Domino by a length at least, for she had a clear lead of a couple of lengths a sixteenth of a mile from home, and was going easily. King Bramble, who had been played heavily, came after her in the stretch, and even when he ranged up alongside of her, Spencer made no move to ride the filly. He sat perfectly still while Bullman, on King Bramble, worked like a demon and landed his mount a winner by a head. The Stewards immediately called Spencer before them, and his sentence came later in the day.

The Flantlands Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds, was the stake feature of the programme. It proved to be an easy victory for Montanic, who got an advantage at the start, and quickly running to the front, showed the way home. Latson proved to be a "good thing" in the handicap at a mile and one-half for all ages, and the betting ring was hard hit over his victory. He and The Bachelor started even favorites in the betting, but toward post time the weight of money made Latson favorite, and he landed the wagers placed on him.

Mr. Stoffel, the favorite, won the hurdle handicap without having much to fear from the others, for after Bob White had led for a mile, Mr. Stoffel went past him and finished first in a gallop.

Meehanus won the fifth race after a drive through the stretch with Peace, and in the last race, Admiration and Our Nellie being scratched, Rush had a walk-over.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Two miles over eight hurdles. Time—3:36.

1—Mr. Stoffel, E. L. & R. W. Smith's ch. g., 4 years, by Winfred-Emma, 146 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Johnson)
2—Hardy C., N. J. Johnson's b. g., 4, 157, 16 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Ramond)
3—Bob White, F. D. Beard's ch. g., 5, 137, 4 to 1.....(McInerney)

Becky Rolfe, 133, 25 to 1. (Rolfe;) Gould, 134, 10 to 1. (Gould;) Dayton, 134, 40 to 1. (Dayton;) Marshall, 152, 8 to 1 (Brazil;) James Tod, 130, 100 to 1, (Wright;) Dr. Reed, 132, 15 to 1, (Owens;) Lumiere, 135, 40 to 1, (Carson,) and Hanwell, 140, 60 to 1, (Burgess,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by eight lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.

1—King Bramble, H. E. Leigh's ch. c., by Bramble-Queen Beluga, 115 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Bullman)
2—Pink Domino, J. R. and F. P. Keene's b. f., 112, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Eileen Daly, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 112, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Maher)

Salmagundi, 115, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) Mayor Gilroy, 115, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Hop Brook, 115, 100 to 1, (Boland;) Coburg, 115, 8 to 5, (Littlefield;) Solon, 115, 100 to 1, (Hennessy;) Mac Flecknoe, 115, 15 to 1, (Dupee;) Tenderloin, 115, 30 to 1, (Abscher,) and Pincher, 115, 100 to 1, (McGann,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Purse of $1,250, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5, if declared, of which $250 to the second and $150 to the third. One and a half miles. Time—2:39.

1—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b c., 4 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Spaldie, 104 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Bullman)
2—Lavercock, W. Saindrie's b. f., 4, 106, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
3—The Bachelor, Sydney Paget's ch. g., 6, 115, 9 to 5.....(Jenkins)

Spurs, 94, 40 to 1, (Brien,) and Chappaqua, 96, 20 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, or $15 forfeit; guaranteed $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 1-5.

1—Montanic, J. J. Eakins's b. g., by Montana-Walnut, 99 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5..(Odom)
2—Oread, Perry Belmont's br. f., 89, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Dangman)
3—Waring, F. M. Taylor's b. c., 100, 5 to 2..

Affect, 104, 9 to 5, (O'Leary;) Native, 98, 15 to 1, (Dupee;) Ross Clark, 92, 100 to 1, (Brennan;) Last Cord, 104, 20 to 1, (Jenkins,) and Dangerous Maid, 96, 60 to 1, (M. Daly,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by five lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. About three-quarters of a mile.

1—Mchanus, Westmoreland & Meehan's ch. c., by Golden Garter-Pedalma, 107 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Peace, Fred Foster's ch. f., 106, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Jenkins)
3—Souchon, J. E. Madden's b. f., 101, 7 to 2..(Lewis)

Domineer, 101, 100 to 1, (Cogswell;) Impartial, 106, 100 to 1, (Boland;) Rare Perfume, 110, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Alice Nilse, 98, 50 to 1, (Brien;) Diminutive, 103, 15 to 1, (Clawson,) and Lepida, 98, 100 to 1, (Brennan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares, three years old and upward. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. No time taken.

*Rush, T. C. McDowell's b. f., 3 years, by Wadsworth-Reine d'Or, 114 pounds.....(Spencer)
*Walk-over.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Oneck Queen	111	Lanza	89
Andrisa	107	Laureaten	89
Orthia	104	Maidstone	89
Lady Massey	104	Beautiful	89
Star Chime	103	Allaire	89
Belle of Lexington	102	Marion Lynch	89
Belle of Orleans	94		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. About three-quarters of a mile.

Bendoran	140	Lambent	108
Isidor	138	Miss Marion	108
Belle of Memphis	114	Satin Slipper	108
Ben Hadad	114	McMeekin	102
Roysterer	112	Killashandra	102
Jinks	111	Tanis	98

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Merry Prince	109	Hurricane	100
Dan Rice	106	Jefferson	96
Maximo Gomez	105	Our Nellie	93
Tinge	104	Sweet Caporal	92
Forget Me Not	102		

FOURTH RACE.—The Parkville Stakes, for three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Matanza	112	Satin Slipper	105
A. N. B.	110	Hellobas	105
Toluca	110	Hardy Pardee	104
Lady Lindsay	109		

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old. One mile and a sixteenth.

Desperado	116	Keep Time	113
Dr. Fitzsimmons	116	Waterhouse	113
Pins	116	Lady Harriett	113

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. About three-quarters of a mile.

Killashandra	118	Vesuvian	105
His Excellency	114	Precursor	105
Reynolds	113	Big Gun	105
Herbert	112	Ceylon	99
King's Courier	111	Wax Taper	97
Oneck Queen	110	Jucoma	97
Kitchener	108	Allaire	90
Boundlee	106		

AMERICAN JOCKEYS WIN.

Sloan and Reiff Place Newmarket Meeting Races to Their Credit.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—At the second day of the Newmarket First October Meeting, today, Tod Sloan finished first on Lord Hastings's bay filly Marialva, in the Second Nursery Handicap. The betting was 5 to 1 against Marialva.

Sloan was unplaced in the Great Eastern Railway Handicap. He had the mount on Elfin. L. Reiff, the American jockey, rode Leisure Hour, the winner. The betting was 100 to 6 against the winner and 20 to 1 against Elfin.

The October Handicap, of 500 sovereigns, was won by Mitcham. Grodno, ridden by Sloan, finished second, and Lexicon was third. Sly Fox, with "Skeetes" Martin up, was unplaced.

Lord William Beresford's bay gelding Yumboe, ridden by Sloan, won the Hopeful Stakes. Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Bettyfield, with Martin in the saddle, finished second, and Mr. L. Brassey's Greenaway was third. The betting was 7 to 1 against Yumboe and 7 to 4 against Bettyfield.

HARNESS RACES AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—Amid the enthusiastic plaudits of a big crowd at the fair grounds to-day the little brown gelding Bumps, owned by W. K. Billings of Chicago, trained by C. R. Bently, and driven by W. L. Snow, broke the world's wagon pacing record of 2:04¾, held by Joe Patchen. The mile was paced in 2:03¾, a second and a half Letter than the record. Summary:

2:18 trot; purse $800.

Phrace, b. m., by Onward. (Deryder)	1	1
Annie Burns, gr. m., (Wilson)	2	3
George Alexander, b. g., (Hossack)	4	2
Joe Watts, ch. g., (Young)	3	4
Betty Hamlin, b. f., (Geers)	5	5
Robert Belmont, br. g., (McMackin)	dis	
Cozard, b. g., (McKay)	7	dr.
May Monday, b. m., (Clement)	dis.	
Slipaway, b. m., (Kenyon)	dis.	

Time—2:16; 2:15.

2:20 trot; purse $2,000.

Valpa, b. m., by Dark Night, (Miller)	1	1
Royal Baron, b. s., (Speer)	2	5
Mexican Boy, br. g., (Miller)	8	2
Louise, b. m., (Nukill)	3	6
Owyhee, b. s., (McHenry)	6	3
Dainty Daffo, blk. m., (Baldwin)	4	7
Black Robert, blk. s., (Chandler)	5	8
Paul Pry, gr. g., (McCarthy)	7	8
Dorothy S., blk. m., (McLaughlin)	9	9

Time—2:13¾; 2:11.

Trotting Stallion Stake, Value $3,000.

Tommy Britton, br. s., by Liberty Bell, (West)	1	1
Charley Herr, b. s., (Kelly)	2	2
Bingen, br. s., (Titer)	4	3
Monterey, ch. s., (McDowell)	3	4

Time—2:09; 2:09¾.

2:17 Pace, Purse $800.

Tom Wilkes, ch. s., by Allie Wilkes, (Geers)	1	1
Carmelita, b. m., (Maloney)	5	2
Norphlet, b. m., (Benyon)	2	8
Jim Ramey, ch. g., (Ramey)	4	7
Vesper, ro. m., (Stevens)	8	5
McShedd, ch. s., (Curry)	10	dis
Bessie Thompson, b. m., (Orbison)	3	dis
Dandy, b. g., (Curtis)	7	4
Squl, br. g., (Honey)	9	5
Billy George, ch. g., (Reider)	6	6

Time—2:1r; 2:17.

Races at Norwalk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 27.—The last of the season's races of the Norwalk-Westport Driving Association were held at the fair grounds this afternoon. Two races were run off for purses of $100. The summary follows:

Westport Race.

Billy T., b. g., W. H. Taylor	1	2	1
Judge C., b. g., F. N. Taylor	2	1	5
Jennie B., g. m., J. K. Goult	3	3	2
Red Lu, br. m., E. Bates	4	5	3
Boston, b. g., E. B. Mead	5	4	4

Time—2:36¼; 2:34¼; 2:37; 2:30¾.

Free for All.

Three C's, b. g., Thomas Quinlon, Westport	2	1	1
Corporal, b. s., Isaac Bouton, Noroton	1	3	3
Annie D., b. m., M. Tarlow, Norwalk	3	2	4
Sam W., b. g., W. Williams, Westport	4	4	2

Time—2:29¼; 2:27½; 2:28¾; 2:30½.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling; maidens.

Jerid, 106 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2½ to 1, won; Lomo, 104, (McClusky,) 8 to 1, second; Somis, 98, (Buchanan,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Lou Rey, Lona Marie, Black Orphan, Jack McCabe, and Semper Leon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Tenatica, 97 pounds, (J. Ward,) 2½ to 1, won; Meadow Lark, 101, (Morse,) 7 to 5, second; Magnus, 98, (Mounce,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:49½. Colonel Dan, Beaumondo, Alvero, and Scintillate also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Futurity course purse. Bobus Bill, 113 pounds, (E. Jones,) 2½ to 1, won; The Echo, 110, (Ruiz,) 8 to 1, second; Fairfax, 113, (Buchanan,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Deereaux, Constellator, Halifax, and Rixford also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. The Fretter, 92 pounds, (Mounce,) 6 to 5, won; February, 95, (Buchanan,) 8 to 1, second; Hohenzollern, 106, (Duffy,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Jennie Reid and Petal also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Pat Morrissey, 109 pounds, (Thorpe,) 4 to 5, won; Alaria, 109, (Mounce,) 10 to 1, second; Mamie G., 109, (J. Ward,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Cyril and P. A. Finnegan also ran.

WOMAN'S FEAR OF INSANITY.

Mrs. Jorgansen Shot Herself to Avoid Going to an Asylum.

When Theodore Jorgansen went home from his work last evening he found pinned on the door leading to his flat on the top floor of 240 West Twenty-fifth Street a note, which read: "You can't get in. Get a policeman and have him break the door in." The note was not signed, but Jorgansen recognized the writing, which was in Swedish, as that of his wife. He followed the instructions to the letter. Taking the note to the West Twentieth Street Police Station he showed it to Sergt. Cooper, who sent Policeman Kelly with the man back to the house. Policeman Donohue was met en route and the trio went to the house.

The door was broken in and Jorgansen's wife, Annie, thirty-one years old, was found lying on the floor in a pool of blood. She had shot herself in the left side below the heart. Near her lay a British bulldog revolver. The woman was not unconscious, and when asked why she had shot herself, replied that she believed she was going insane and wanted to end her life before going to an asylum. She said that she and her husband lived happily together, and that there was no other cause than her illness for the act.

The woman was taken to the New York Hospital, where it is thought she will die.

Anti-Trust Law for Baseball Clubs.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—Informations under the anti-trust law were filed to-day against the Cleveland and Louisville baseball clubs by Circuit Attorney Theodore Eggers. He alleges that the defendants have not complied with the laws of Missouri regulating foreign corporations doing business in this State. He claims they have not filed a certified copy of their articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State or given the said officer any evidence that they are duly incorporated. He says they should be fined $1,000.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned until Wednesday, Oct. 4.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Daoud vs. Miray.	27—Sachs vs. Levy.
2—Jones vs. Brown.	28—Brill vs. Cotter.
3—Bielovwich vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.	29—Montauk Association vs. Daly.
4—Mordecai vs. Lese.	30—Kaufman vs. Bryant.
5—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Robinson.	31—Erlanger vs. Bryant.
6—Hendricks vs. Wessels.	32—Morris vs. Barnes.
7—Hamilton vs. Lentke.	33—Traband vs. Traband.
8—Yule vs. Newschaffer.	34—People ex rel. Smith vs. Doe.
9—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.	35—Same vs. Roosevelt.
10—Church of St. Stanislaus vs. the Algemeine Verein.	36—Sobel vs. Barashick.
11—Marsh vs. Lohbauer.	37—In re Rampant.
12—Kennedy vs. O'Brien.	38—Quintern vs. Quintern.
13—Banks vs. Feitner.	39—Cooper

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Private Sales—An Eno Offering Repeated—Important Transfers —Auction Dealings.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for Zimmerman & Valente, builders, for about $29,000 each, the two five-story flats 54 and 58 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, each 25 by 100.11.

Mrs. Samuel Reed has sold, for about $50,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 17 East Eightieth Street.

At the auction sale of the Eno estate's holdings held on Feb. 21 last, the Newport apartment house, occupying the block front on the south side of Fifty-second Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway, was knocked down to George Henry Warren for $152,500. It has occasioned some comment, therefore, to find this property included in the list of properties to be sold by order of the executors of the Eno estate on Oct. 18. The reason for this is that the purchaser at the former sale took exception to a slight irregularity in the title, and rather than engage in any controversy over the matter, the contract between Mr. Warren and the Eno executors was annulled by mutual consent. One of the attorneys for the Eno estate said yesterday that the irregularity in the title, which is of a most trivial character, was in no sense a new discovery, but it had never been regarded as sufficient to make the title in any way defective. More recent searches show that a clear title can be given to the parcel, and it will be put up on Oct. 18.

It is reported that D. C. Moran, as executor, has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 12 East Fifty-third Street, 37.6 by 100.

C. R. Gregor's Sons have sold for W. T. Lahey the four-story-and-basement single flat at 239 East Thirty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 98.9, and for C. H. Batterman the five-story brick and stone double flat at 211 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

The property, 85 to 89 Liberty Street, on which the Singer Building annex stands, was transferred yesterday by Frederick G. Bourne to the Singer Manufacturing Company for $810,000. Mr. Bourne is President of the Singer Company, and bought the property at the auction sale of the Smith estate's holdings in 1897.

Deeds went on record yesterday in the trade between Columbia University and the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, by which the latter gives its library building, at 18 East Sixteenth Street, in part payment for the Berkeley School property, at 18 to 24 West Forty-fourth Street.

The tract in Westchester known as the Givan homestead was transferred yesterday by the Mercantile Co-operative Bank to Harmon A. Perkins for $276,275. A mortgage on the property for $75,000 in favor of Samuel D. Collins was also recorded yesterday.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

952 Washington Avenue, 25 by 80.9, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emanuel Lowenson..... $7,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Forty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100.5, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Weil..... 20,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Wendover Avenue, south side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, 68 by 145.2 by 50 by 142.7, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas Lenane..... 12,000

256 West Forty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Charles Hantt... 2,600

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Lorenzo Semple, referee, 307 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 114.8 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 14.8 by 98.9, leasehold, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,863.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 506 to 514 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 125 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $923; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 325 Rivington Street, south side, 24.2 feet east of Goerck Street, 37.5 by 75, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Sold under two actions in foreclosure; due on judgment, $21,527.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 1,650 Fox Street, east side, 385.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,144.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

St. Ann's Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a one-and two story frame shed, 30 by 99; A. Hupfel's Sons, owners; J. Kastner & Sons, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 679 Greenwich Street, for a five-story brick hotel; 82.6 by 64.6; James Holmes, premises, owner; F. A. Burdett, architect; cost, $22,000.

Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 235 feet east of First Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 37.6 by 90.11; Salvador La Grassa of 74 East one Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $90,000.

Wendover Avenue, north side, 142.11 feet east of Webster Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, 37.6 by 73.3; Emil Meyer, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $60,000.

Beach Avenue, east side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 58; William Wainwright, owner and architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 243 to 247 East Thirteenth Street, for two six-story brick flats, 30 and 37.6 by 93; A. Silverson of 236 East Sixty-first Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $76,000.

Alterations.

No. 213 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; John Ratzer of 135 Chambers Street, owner; cost, $375.

Nos. 5, 7, and 9 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to a one and four-story brick factory; Traders' Hygienic Corset Company, premises, owner; J. Kastner & Sons, architects; cost $50.

No. 252 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Henry Nassorf, premises, owner; E. W. Gries, architect; cost, $800.

Two Hundred and Fortieth Street, from Independence Avenue to Hudson River, to a one and one-half-story frame stable; James Douglas owner; Van Vleck & Goldsmith, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 33 West Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; L. D. Wing of 82 William Street, owner; S. J. McGuire, architect; cost, $1,900.

No. 2,061 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with store; A. H. Mathews, owner; A. Anderson, architect; cost, $175.

No. 31 West Fifty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. C. Berlin, premises, owner; J. F. Kelly & Co., architects; cost, $800.

No. 5 Allen Street, to a four-story brick tenement and baths; Isaac Natelsohn, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $1,000.

Broadway, west side, 15.2 feet south of Thirtieth Street, to a four-story brick store; David Jones estate, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 27.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,466 and 1,470; Mary Hennessy to Izabella Ashmen..... $1

AVENUE D, e s, 22 ft s of 5th St, 24.6x78; Barnett Levy to Thomas Adema..... 1

BURKE AV, w s, 375 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Henry Dattwyler, Jr., to Eugene Simon..... 1

BURKE AV, w s, 325 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Henry Dattwyler, Jr., to Eugene Simon..... 1

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 280 ft n of 161st St, 20x125; James F. Lucy to Teresa A. McCarthy..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 60th St, 75.5x80; Harry Chaffee and wife to Frank Chaffee..... 1

DOWNING ST, s s, 154.2 ft w of Bedford St, 27.10x98.1x28.9x98.10; Samuel W. B. Smith to Robert W. B. Elliott..... 1

GRACE AV, w s, Lot 115, map of St. Raymond Park, 32.8x106.11x25x127.41; Hudson P. Rose to Mary Wagner..... 500

LAFAYETTE ST s s, 130 ft s w of Prospect Av, runs s e 54.8x e 6.1x s 70.8 to 170th St x w 21x n 54.8x n w 75.4 to centre of Lafayette St x n e 20x s e 25; Thomas P. Kelly to Mary Carlin..... 1

LIBERTY ST, widened, 85 to 89, 74.9x irregular; Frederick G. Bourne to the Singer Manufacturing Company..... 810,000

LOT 176, Block E, amended map of Mapes estate; George P. Stewart to John and Amelia Brewi..... 1

LOT 206, map of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Olaf Hammer to Andrew Hammer..... 1

LOT 207, map of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Andrew Hammer to Olaf Hammer and wife..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 84.3 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; George G. Battle, referee, to George M. Miller, executor and trustee. 8,500

PARCELS 1 to 5, 11 to 18, 29 to 36, Plots 5, 7, 19, to 22, 37 to 39, 50 to 53, 66 to 71, 81 to 83, 92 to 95, 48 and 49, 8 and 9, 54 to 59, 84 to 87, 72 to 75, 98 to 99, 23 to 26, 40 to 42, 10, 27, 28, 43, 44 to 47, 88 to 91, 100 to 105, 60 to 65, 76 to 79, 125 to 137, revised map of the Givan Homestead; Mercantile Co-operative Bank to Harmon A. Perkins... 276,275

PARK AV, s w corner of 101st St, 25.11x80; Lambert Suydam to Charles Knab and wife..... 1

PARKER AV, n w corner of St. Raymond Av, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Kate S. Gundling..... 3,100

PELHAM ROAD, w s, Lot 183, map of Benson estate, Throgg's Neck, 25x159.8x 25.6x164.2; also Arnold Av, w s, Lot 185, map of Benson estate, Throgg's Neck, 25 x178x25x176.3, and Pelham Road, w s, at w s of Arnold Av, runs n 75x w 176.2x s 100.11x e 164.2 to road x n 45.7, land under water, &c.; George W. Lewis to Nathan Lewis..... 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 25x140x25.2x145.10; Jacob Leitner to George Garner..... Exch.

PROSPECT TERRACE, s w corner of 14th St, 114x100; Earl G. Pier to Thomas Byron..... 300

STEBBINS AV, n w corner of Home St, runs n 80.4x n w 63.4x w 202.6x s 104 to Home St, x e 220.11; William H. Wilson to Elizabeth F. Tillman..... 1

1ST AV, 1,806, n e corner of 170th St, 20.4x 87; Joseph Fox to Morits Brockmann.... 1

2D AV, w s, 126.3 ft s of 100th St, 25x 100; Caroline M. Isaacs to Mabel Suydam

8D ST, 49 East, 20x77.5; Ottilie Block to Mollie November..... 1

7TH AV, w s, 33.11-ft n of 111th St, 33.6x 100; Ida E. Moore to Charles G. Miller. Exchange

7TH AV, w s, 67.5 ft n of 111th St, 33.6x 100; Ida E. Moore and another, trustees, to Charles G. Miller and others, trustees. 60,000

7TH AV, 1,968, w s, 25x100; Hester B. Poillon to Benedict Fischer..... 1

7TH ST, s e corner of Avenue B, 50x100, Unionport; Frank Gass to John Schussler 3,500

8TH AV, w s, 44.2 ft n of 24th St, 19x 100; Mabel Suydam to Caroline M. Isaacs 1

10TH AV, s w corner of 34th St, 22.9x 79.6; James A. Meagher to Edward P. Meagher, ½ part..... 1

14TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 54.10x114; Chris Baguhle to Thomas Byron..... 100

16TH ST, s s, 216.10 ft w of Union Square, 37.6x181.3x38.6x172.6; 7th Av, e s, 50.4 ft s of 48th St, 50x100; 48th St, s s, 79 ft e of 7th Av, 21x50.4, and 48th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York to the Trustees of Columbia College..... 100

26TH ST, 225 East, n s, 25x98.9; Louis Ellinghausen to Henry F. Wolters..... 1

40TH ST, 436 to 440 West, 75x98.9; Caroline M. Isaacs to Mabel Suydam..... 100

44TH ST, 18 to 24 West, 100x100.5; Trustees of Columbia College to General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York..... 100

47TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; Erna Van Roedern, by attorney, to Washington Irving..... 25,000

49TH ST, 148 East, 25x100.5; Edmond E. Wise, referee, to J. Newton Osorio..... 3,500

84TH ST, s s, 587.9 ft w of 3d Av, 25.7x 102.2; George F. Gourand, referee, to Otto F. Degener..... 2,850

85TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 50.6x102.2; Elias Kempner to Charles Meier..... 1

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; James J. Hall to William Rankin..... 1

104TH ST, 178 East, 16.8x100.11; Hortense M. Dube to John Finck..... 1

108TH ST, 322 West, Joseph A. Farley to Josephine L. Disbrow..... 48,000

123D ST., 429 East, 16.6x100.11; Kate Rosenberg to Helene Graban..... 6,000

131ST ST, n s, 339 ft e of 8th Av, 18x99.11; Michael Feeney to Matilda Bettmann. Exch.

134TH ST, 688 East, 16.8x100; Louisa Rosenheimer and another to James Smith and another..... 8,500

134TH ST, n s, 106.6 ft w of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Joseph Smith to Richard A. and Katharine A. Farrelly..... Gift

153D ST, 684 East, 26.3x100; Henry Mehlker to Otto C. Waeterling..... 100

169TH ST, n s, 50.2 ft e of Barretto St, 50x87.8x irregular; Frank P. Macnabb to Ferdinand Hecht and another..... 3,250

169TH ST, s s, 44.11 ft e of Fox St, runs s w 62.1 to Fox St x n 76.9 to 169th St, x s e 44 11; Adolph Cohn and another to Katharine P. Hooks..... 1

179TH ST, n s, 163.5 ft w of Webster Av, 16.8x125; George Sarner to Jacob Leitner. Exchange.

Recorded Leases.

FLORA, Luigi, to Joseph Ferro and another; 106th St, 409 to 413 East; also 417 East 106th St, 9½ years..... $4,800

MIERISCH, Charles, to Herman C. Lohmann, Washington Av, 2,027, s e corner of 124th St, 4 years 7 months and 5 years, renewable..... 1,200

TOWNSHEND, John, to Timothy I. O'Connell; Broadway, s e corner of 181st St, 20 6-12 years..... 150

TOWNSHEND, John, to Timothy I. O'Connell; Broadway, s e corner of 181st St, 2 years from Feb. 1, 1920..... 150

Recorded Mortgages.

ABBATE, Domenico and wife and Anna, to Anna S. Finck; 160 Mott St, 2 years. $3,000

ADEMA, Thomas, to Barnett Levy; Avenue D, e s, 22 ft s of 5th St, 5 years.. 3,480

BREWI, John and Amelia, to Henry E. Kluge; Lot 176, Block E, amended map of Mapes estate, 1 year..... 400

BROCKMANN, Moritz, to Joseph Fox; 1,306 1st Av, installments..... 9,500

CONWAY, James and Mary, to Dollar Savings Bank; St. Raymond Av, s s, Lot 121, map St. Raymond Park, 1 year. 1,200

DEGENER, Otto F., to H. Watson Downe; 84th St, s s, 587.9 ft w of 3d Av, ¼ year..... 2,800

DEGENER, Otto F., to Charles A. Wendell; 84th St, s s, 92.9 ft w of Lexington Av, ½ year..... 1,691

EANUZZELI, Michael and Maria, to John M. Phillips, executor, &c.; Lot 350, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years.. 1,400

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to William M. Kingsland; 5th Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 119th St, 5 years..... 20,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to Frederic De P. Foster, trustee, &c.; 5th Av, w s, 75.11 ft s of 119th St, 5 years.. 20,000

FLEISCHMANN Julia and Julius, to Charles F. Ballard; 5th Av, s w corner 119th St, 5 years..... 40,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to Charles F. Ballard; 5th Av, w s, 25.11 ft s of 119th St, 5 years..... 20,000

GALLAGHER, John, to William L. Flanagan, as Managing Director, &c.; 881 1st Av, saloon lease, demand..... 5,000

GRABAU, Helene, to Kate Rosenberg; 429 East 123d St, installments..... 600

GUMBLETON, Henry A., and Adolph C. Hottenroth to Gustav Grossmann; Willis Av, widened, e s, 25 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 8,500

HALLO, Johanna, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Clinton St, w s, 100.3 ft n of Broome St, 1 year..... 11,500

HARRIS, Louis H., to the Twelfth Ward Bank; 2d Av, n e corner of 124th St, 1 year..... 7,000

HECHT, Ferdinand, and Simon Uhlfelder to Frank P. Macnabb; 169th St, n s, 50.2 ft s e of Baretto St, 3 years..... 2,250

HUGERSHOFF, Willis M. to Mary F. Sidman; 173d St, s s, 90 ft e of Webster Av, ¼ year..... 1,000

IERARDI, Pietro A., to Annie L. Horn; 23 Thompson St, and 28 and 30 Grand St, 2 years..... 1,000

ISAACS, Caroline M., to Robert G. Strange; 8th Av, w s, 44.2 ft n of 24th St, 3 years. 3,500

KNABB, Charles and Katharina, to Lambert Suydam; 76 East 101st St, 10 years. 16,000

LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Louis Borges; 1st Av, n e corner of 105th St, 3 years... 30,000

LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman; 1st Av, n w corner of 105th St, 1 month..... 17,789

MEIER, Charles, to German Life Insurance Company; 55th St, s s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..... 80,000

METZ, Katherine, to Willson, Adams & Co.; Evelyn Place, n e s, 150 ft s e of Grand Av, 3 months..... 700

MORRBECK, George F., to George Ehret; 119th St, s s, 64 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year... 18,000

MULLER, Annie M. J. and Gustave, to Julius B. Denicke; Decatur Av, s s, 163.4 ft w of 205th St, 3 years..... 3,500

O'CONNELL, Timothy I., to John Townshend; Broadway, e s, 29.5 ft s of 181st St, 5 years..... 4,000

PERKINS, Harmon A., to Samuel D. Collins; Plots 1 to 4, 31 to 105, and 125 to 137, map of the Givan homestead, Westchester, 1 year..... 75,000

RILEY, Mathew F., to Jacob Weil; Union Av, w s, 50 ft s of George, or 166th St, demand..... 2,250

RILEY, Mathew, to John O'Leary; Union Av, w s, 50 ft s from old line of George, or 166th St, demand..... 2,500

ROSENHEIMER, Louisa and Julius T., to Benjamin A. Hegeman, trustee; 688 East 134th St, 2 years..... 2,000

RUFF, Charles, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 106 Stanton St, 5 years..... 28,000

SARNER, George, to Jacob Leitner; Prospect Av, w s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 5 years..... 1,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Lucas Kuhner; 8th Av, s w corner of 112th St, ½ year..... 2,300

SCHNELLER, Sigmund, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 123d St, n s, 143.9 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 4,500

SCHRUM, Heinrich J. M., to Louise Klener; 83d St, n s, 179 ft e of 2d Av, ¼ year..... 1,000

SCOTT, Catherine M., to Regene Bunze; 532 Hudson St, 3 years..... 11,000

STEWART, Samuel G., to Harriet S. Cabot; 9 West 65th St, 1 year..... 4,000

SUYDAM, Mabel, to Eliza M. Bailey; 8th Av, w s, 44.2 ft n of 24th St, 3 years... 20,000

VOLETSKY, Abraham and Lena, and Harris and Rosa Hellman to Jacob Manheim; 28 to 32 Monroe St, 62.6x97.10 to Hamilton St, 1 year..... 30,000

WAETERLING, Otto C., to Henry Muhlker; 153d St, s s, 118.8 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years..... 2,500

WEBER, William F., and Ratje Bunke to Clara J. Chase; 99th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 12,000

WOODWARD, Charles H., to the Evangelical Alliance of the United States; 47 Bradhurst Av, 3 years..... 5,000

WOODWARD, Charles H., to John T. Dooling; 47 Bradhurst Av, 3 years..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Lena, to Samuel Kind..... $2,750

DOWNE, H. Watson, to Salomon Marx... Nom.

FARLEY, Thomas F., executor, &c., to Mary Culligan, guardian, &c..... 3,600

FARLEY, Thomas F., executor, &c., to Mary Culligan, guardian, &c..... 9,000

FOX, Joseph, to Albert Hochster..... 9,500

GREACEN, Thomas E., to Emma H. Cannon, trustee, &c..... 5,000

HOFFMAN, Louisa, and another, executors, &c., to Herman G. Wahlig, ¼ part.

HOFFMAN, Louisa, and another, executors, &c., to Annie M. Klipp, ¼ part... 5,000

HOFFMAN, Louisa, and another, executors, &c., to Louisa Hoffman, ¼ part... 5,000

LEITNER, Jacob, to Catharine J. Sheridan..... Nom.

MACHAUER, Frank, to the Central Spar Verein..... 3,000

MANNING, William D., to William Hall's Sons..... 700

SCHUCHMAN, John G., to the Central Spar Verein..... 2,000

SOLOMON, Morris, to Max Tannenbaum. Nom.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF UTICA to J. Denning Perkins, executor, &c..... 20,000

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to William N. Crane, (assigns two mortgages)..... 100

THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL to Frederic De P. Foster, trustee, &c., 7-9 parts..... 7,000

THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL to Frederic De P. Foster, trustee, &c., 2-9 parts..... 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the City Real Estate Company.. 3,500

WAHLIG, Herman G., to Kate Tierney, ⅛ part..... 5,000

Lis Pendens.

BOWERY, 168; Department of Buildings against Rachel Schwartz, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

CHERRY ST, 200 and 202; also Cherry St, 198, and parcel adjoining on rear, 80x20; also property in Brooklyn, Richard D. and Elise M. Jewett against Annie D. Smith and others, (amended partition); attorney, T. J. Falls.

ELTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 160th St, 50x100; Charles Unangst against Edward H. Henley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

PARK, OR VANDERBILT, AV, e s, 325 ft s of 171st St, 75x150; Julius Lehman against Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

PEARL ST, 166, s e corner of Pine St; Henry Elias Brewing Company against Louise Helmseth, administratrix, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

RIDGE ST, 59; also a plot in Brooklyn; Charlotte Demmerle and others against Louis Demmerle and others, (amended partition;) attorneys, Ennever & Trautmann.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, Lots 21, 22, 35, and 36, and north parts of Lots 20 and 37, map of Lexington Place, 125x200, to Madison Av, William's Bridge; Madison Av, e s, Lot 16 and part of Lot 17, same map, 75x—x74x117; Mitchell Valentine against Hettie Knox and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. F. Comin.

5TH AV, n w corner, 133d St, 49.11x110; Samuel H. Stone against Samuel W. B. Smith and others, (action to re-vey and declare trust, &c.); attorneys, Stern & Singer.

6TH ST, 542 East, rear of; Department of Buildings against Annie Stuebing and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

53D ST, 41 West; William G. Reid and another against William H. Aldrich and others, (action to enforce lien, &c.;) attorney, J. C. Thomson.

57TH ST, 49 to 53 West; The Bowery Savings Bank against Cornelius H. Tallman, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. S. Terry.

76TH ST, 418 and 415 East; Hulda Wittner against Joseph Roberts and others, (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorney, L. A. Jaffer.

95TH ST, 320 and 322 East; The Central Spar Verein against James Kilpatrick, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Leventritt & Brennan.

128D ST, 345 West; Josephine B. Meeks, against Charles D. Folsom and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. J. Leitch.

Mechanics' Liens.

BRACKEN AV, e s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Edward J. Boyle against Margaret O'Connor, owner and contractor; John O'Connor, contractor..... $80

CANNON ST, 86; James F. Galligan against Henda Goell, owner; Max Kramower and Jacob Goell, owners and contractors..... 86

EIGHTH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 99.11x100; Lage Brothers & Co. against George Brown and Lewis Hellman, owners and contractors..... 520

HORATIO ST, 99 to 103; Mathias Schlageter against Hugh J. Grant, owner; Thomas Davies, contractor..... 155

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 87th St, 25x80; Charles Burkelman against Gottfried Piel, owner; Griffin & Brother, contractors..... 170

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 100 ft s of 153th St, 100x100; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Abram Abelman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners and contractors..... 302

WENDOVER AV, s s, 151.6 ft e of Washington Av, 50.6x100; Charles H. Peterson and William J. Eich against Etta Wolff, owner; Morris Wolff, contractor..... 84

111TH ST, n s, 304 ft w of 5th Av, 54x100; the New York Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Max Schaef, owner and contractor..... 155

116TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100; Clemente Indelli against Benjamin Knover, owner; Tony Altieri, contractor..... 364

117TH ST, 46 to 52 West; John Madden against William Jeffery, owner and contractor..... 500

117TH ST, 46 to 52 West; John R. Eakins against Jane Birrell, owner; William Jeffery, owner and contractor..... 301

134TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 100; John Madden against Michael J. Whelan, owner and contractor..... 1,267

158TH ST, s e corner of German Place, 87.4x100.11x82.6x100.11; the McDougall & Potter Company against Joseph D. Jennings, owner and contractor..... 310

POOLROOMS WRECK A FIRM.

Scheyer and Pots Declare Their Partner, Stern, Is an Absconder.

Scheyer, Pots & Co., manufacturers of ladies' cloaks, capes, and suits at 24 and 26 West Fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Herman Liebmann. The partners are Moses Scheyer, Theodore Pots, and Edward Stern. The deed was signed by Messrs. Scheyer and Pots only. It was stated in the deed that Mr. Stern had absconded and abandoned the property of the firm. Horwitz & Samuels, the attorneys, said that Mr. Stern had suddenly disappeared about ten days ago, and nothing had been heard from him since. The firm was doing a good business. Mr. Stern left a wife and several small children, and his family do not know his whereabouts. He had charge of the finances of the firm, while the other two partners were salesmen on the road. He left his books in great confusion, and the other partners cannot tell how much money he took, but they know that he has bankrupted the firm. Accountants have been at work on the books for several days to find out how things stand.

The other partners have tried to learn what has become of the money, and they found that Mr. Stern had been frequenting poolrooms, and was well known in some of them. They learned this from communications sent to the store from poolrooms inquiring about him since he went away. Mr. Stern is about thirty years old, and was formerly employed in a cloak house before becoming a partner in this firm.

The liabilities will probably not be in excess of $10,000. No estimate can be given yet as to the assets. A meeting of creditors will be held at 2 P. M. to decide what to do with the business. The firm was formed on June 15, 1897, and its statement of Jan. 1 last showed liabilities $3,983, assets $16,983, and net wealth $18,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

KATIE PEARSON.—Katie Pearson of 150 West Sixty-sixth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities $21,003 and no assets. This is the second petition filed by her under the present Bankrupt act. The first one was filed on Feb. 27, showing liabilities $2,199 and no assets. She received a discharge on April 26. Afterward it was discovered that some liabilities had been omitted from the schedules of the first petition, and as the discharge did not cover these liabilities, it was necessary to file a second petition. This is the first instance under the present Bankrupt act where a second petition has been filed after a discharge. The claims mentioned in the second petition are Liebler & Maas, $13,112; Richard D. Fox, $5,979, and Carl & Delia Van Ruck of Asheville, N. C., $912, for money loaned and medical services. It is stated in the petition that Ayimar Y. Pearson, her husband, being indebted to Liebler & Maas and Richard K. Fox, and being desirous of an extension of time to pay these creditors, January 30, 1894, executed to them a chattel mortgage, or instrument of trust, of manuscript plays, scenery, costumes, properties, &c., belonging to him. Mrs. Pearson joined in the mortgage simply as his wife, and at the request of the creditors. The mortgage was recorded in the Register's Office on Aug. 15, 1894, but no copy was thereafter filed as required by law of the amount due thereon

GERSON STEIN.—Gerson Stein, restaurateur of 4 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $26,245, due to fifty-five creditors, and no assets. Of the debts, $2,190 were contracted by the firm of Freund & Stein, who dissolved in 1891, and the balance by Mr. Stein, individually, many of them being in judgment. Mr. Stein went into the restaurant and saloon business in 1891 at 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, expecting to reap a harvest in the boom which Harlem was then experiencing. At first he was the manager, but a few months later he bought out the place and spent considerable money in improvements, making it one of the finest places in Harlem. In January, 1893, he branched out by purchasing the house in the rear on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street for $27,000, paying it was said, $7,000 cash and $20,000 on mortgage. This was fitted up as a clubroom. Business, however, did not come up to expectations, hard times came, trade fell off, and in the Summer of 1895 he gave up the place. He then became interested in the Harlem Casino, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, but that did not pay, and the Harlem Casino Company, of which he was a Director, went into the hands of a receiver three years ago. Mr. Stein afterward continued the place for a while.

CHARLES F. WINKLER.—Charles F. Winkler, a bicycle repairer at Kingston, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $673 and assets of $417.

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, of 156 Broadway, by Daniel S. Decker, representing three creditors—George Mackenzie, $840; A. P. Dienst & Co., $607; Hookey & Mueller, $1,908. They allege that while insolvent the company committed several acts of bankruptcy by permitting creditors to obtain a preference by judgments, eight judgments, aggregating $4,990, having been obtained against it. The Sheriff has levied on the office furniture, and the sale is set down for the 28th inst. Mr. Decker said that he understood that the total liabilities of the company are $170,000, according to a statement made some time ago.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKRON, Charles E.—J. C. Morris and another..... $786

ARCHIBALD, James P.—Patrick Hopkins. 52

BOYD, Charles M.—Theodore Roosevelt and others, as Commissioners, costs..... 60

BATTEY, Sumpter B.—George J. Bryan. 31

BERRY, John W.—James Gould..... 50

CHISLING, Michael—John Madden..... 76

COX, Charles P.—R. A. Stewart and another..... 7

COHEN, David—The H. B. Claflin Company..... 120

CUSHING, Hamilton C., Jr.—S. A. C. Rowe..... 198

COX, James—Philip McGovern..... 226

DAGNELL, William—E. Shufelt..... 1,090

DOWD, Thomas—Acker, Merrall & Condit. 83

FRANKLIN, John—Albert B. Gross and another..... 99

FELDMAN, Leo A.—John T. Lee..... 205

FLYNN, Patrick L.—B. J. York and others, Commissioners, &c., costs..... 75

FARQUHAR, Percival—F. J. Walgering. 315

GREER, Rachel—A. Ahrens..... 137

HENNING, Mary M., and Elizabeth Paris —John Townshend..... 982

HARRISON, Philip H., Henry L., and Lewis B.—Crane Company..... 873

HARKINS, John J.—N. J. O'Connell..... 67

HARTWICK, Frank A.—James Gould..... 50

KINDT, John H.—Henry Berghorn..... 73

KATTENHORN, Henry—T. Haggerty and another, executors..... 72

LAWRENCE, Lionel E.—L. Van Olinda... 570

MAHONEY, Dennis J.—C. F. McLean and others, Commissioners, &c., costs..... 107

MAGUIRE, Clarence C.—William J. Matheson & Co., Limited..... 210

MITCHELL, Charles R.—P. M. Leakin.... 31

MICHEL, Oscar A.—E. Becker..... 73

McQUESTON, Charles—Emil Calman & Co..... 78

McADAMS, James—John T. Williams.... 103

O'CONNOR, Sarah—E. Elsing and others.. 311

PETTIT, John—Chatham National Bank of New York..... 1,693

PURDY, George M.—R. S. Johnstone..... 332

PETITB, Victor—Jemima S. May..... 2,118

QUINN, Terence D.—B. J. York and others, Commissioners, &c., costs..... 22

ROBINSON, William R.—Standard Manufacturing Company..... 286

ROEBLING, George W.—Meyer Hoffman.. 30

RICE, Charlotte C.—W. T. Hookey..... 244

RICE, William C.—F. Moses and others, Commissioners, &c., costs..... 76

ROTHSCHILD, Edward—Theodore Roosevelt and others, Commissioners, &c., costs..... 52

THORNTON, William—W. G. Schuyler and another..... 44

THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK OF the City of New York—Annie Ginney.... 1,169

VOLLMER, Henry P.—Camerden & Forster..... 71

VON ERLENBELL, William—John F. Betz..... 837

WOLF, Solomon E.—B. J. Ludwig..... 89

WEYAND, Charles L.—Rock Plaster Company of New York and New Jersey..... 278

WACHTLER, Jacob—Monroe Dairy Association..... 116

WILLIAM S. HALE COMPANY—Wisconsin Lumber Company..... 302

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... .76⅞

Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .40¾

Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .29

Flour, Minnesota patents..... $4.00

Cotton, middling..... .06⅞

Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .05½

Sugar, granulated..... 5 3-16

Molasses, O. K. prime..... .35

Beef, family..... 11.00

Beef hams..... 24.50

Tallow, prime..... .05½

Pork, mess..... 9.50

Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... .06¾

Lard, prime..... 5.77½

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry..... 23.00

Butter, Western creamery..... 23

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@71¼c; No. 2 red, 73¼@74¼c; No. 2 corn, 33c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23¼c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 58½c; No. 2 barley, 39@47c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11; Northwestern, $1.12; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.80@$8.25; lard, per 100 lb, $5.80@$5.45; short ribs sides, (loose), $5.05@$5.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, $5.50@$8.

COFFEE.—After a very exciting day the local market for cotton futures closed firm Saturday at a net gain of 16 to 20 points. This represents a sheer rise since the present bull movement set in of 70 points. January on Saturday, the 16th inst., having closed at 6.14, March at 6.21, and May at 6.27, as against 6.82 for January to-day, 6.88 for March and 6.94 for May. The highest prices recorded, as contrasted with the close of ten days ago, showed a gain of 71 points. The opening of the market found ideas on Change very much mixed, owing to an unexpected break of 2 points in the Liverpool market, the latter in face of very firm cables from this side last night.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	....	6.55@6.60
October	6.38	6.60	6.38	6.59@6.60
November	6.46	6.70	6.46	6.67@6.68
December	6.58	6.80	6.58	6.76@6.77
January	6.63	6.85	6.63

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 SHARES and UPWARD, on moderate margin. Com. 1-16
WHEAT 1,000 bushels and upward, on moderate margin. Com. 1-16.
ACCOUNTS RECEIVED OF $100 & UPWARD.
Interest rates for carrying Stocks never to exceed 6 % in any money market.
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Branch Office, 621 Broadway.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Lewis A. May & Co.,
31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Members { N. Y. Produce Exchange. Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Margins 3 to 10 per cent. Commission 1-16.
Write for our valuable MARKET LETTER, issued daily and sent free, and also our book "HIGH AND LOW PRICES" sent free on application.
A SPECIAL LETTER on the prominent stocks as the market shows them is issued every MONDAY.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
88 WALL STREET.

Geo. F. Dominick, Jr. Blair S. Williams.
Lamont Dominick.
Dominick & Williams,
40 WALL ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Unlisted Securities a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad:

The Master having continued until October 3d, 1899, the hearing for proving up bonds and other claims in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio,

Notice is hereby given that all General Mortgage bonds of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING RAILROAD will be proved up by us, with claim of priority to other liens, if deposited on or before Oct. 2, 1899, with the **NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,** 100 Broadway.

Dated New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
30 Broad St. New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN,
902 Provident Bldg., Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH,
15 Broad St., New York.

Ramapo Improvement Company Stock
DEALT IN.
A. SARTORIUS,
20 BROAD ST. Telephone 4636 Cortlandt.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS by the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in accordance with Section No. 28, Article No. 1, Laws of 1892:

November 1st, 1885—Ewen Brothers	$57.47
November 1st, 1889—Russell H. Monroe	66.29

William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in New York City, State, and County, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

City, County, and State of New York:
Sworn to before me this thirtieth day of August, 1899. H. W. MACOMBER, Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
au31-1aw6wTh

The Greenwich Savings Bank.
246-248 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St.
Extraordinary Holidays, 1899.
September 29th and 30th, 1899, being legal holidays, and October 1st being a Sunday, this Bank will allow Monday next, October 2d, for deposits to bear interest as of October 1st.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.

Third Ave. R. R. Rights
to subscribe to new stock bought by
R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST., NEW YORK,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

THE PRESENT IS THE
LAST PUBLIC OFFERING
that will be made of the shares of the

Boston Little Circle Zinc Co.

prior to listing on the Boston Stock Exchange, for which application has been made. It is therefore the last opportunity to secure them at the present low rate of

$11.00 PER SHARE,

AS THE PRICE ADVANCES OCTOBER 2nd TO

$12.50 PER SHARE,

and the market price after listing will undoubtedly be greatly in excess of this figure.

The par value is $10 per share, full paid and non-assessable.

As an investment this stock cannot be excelled, as it is paying dividends of 12% per annum and earning in excess of 20% ; and to those who do not care to make an investment, but simply desire a quick turn, they offer an unequalled opportunity of handsome profit.

Applications for stock to be addressed to the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO
Bankers,
89 State St., Boston
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this fifth day of September, 1899, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following one hundred and thirteen (113) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz., numbers

133	481	985	1428	1935	2437	2784
135	507	1065	1429	2010	2480	2789
152	553	1066	1486	2028	2500	2806
164	577	1067	1635	2116	2505	2844
179	578	1088	1640	2118	2514	2876
193	579	1105	1656	2133	2548	2883
249	606	1165	1669	2138	2568	2894
322	611	1186	1746	2144	2637	2918
333	786	1191	1763	2185	2666	2919
334	802	1201	1789	2186	2697	2928
337	814	1295	1797	2263	2698	2952
391	815	1328	1835	2265	2705	
397	899	1338	1849	2273	2709	
411	927	1365	1883	2301	2712	
428	929	1375	1897	2303	2740	
432	959	1379	1933	2400	2767	
437	979	1417	1972	2405	2783	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

E. F. HYDE, 2d Vive-President
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
CHARLES E. MAHONY,
For WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I hereby certify that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of September, 1899.

FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Notice is hereby given that the above-mentioned bonds will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.

Dated New York, September 6, 1899.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New York, August 16, 1899.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

111	1323	1811	2112	2339	2595	2842	3156
145	1426	1820	2162	2348	2605	2888	3162
157	1465	1838	2185	2367	2622	2902	3195
162	1469	1842	2196	2372	2633	2935	3216
168	1496	1897	2222	2391	2635	2976	3229
191	1516	1906	2253	2423	2680	2989	3229
339	1575	1929	2258	2459	2698	3001	3242
346	1626	1989	2262	2463	2705	3005	3280
377	1708	2004	2275	2487	2727	3052	
385	1726	2011	2278	2501	2731	3091	
411	1746	2051	2281	2523	2742	3122	
424	1759	2081	2325	2551	2786	3124	
470	1775	2092	2334	2556	2792	3143	

as the numbers of the ninety-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on November 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Issues Commercial and Travellers' Credits Available in all parts of the world.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
OFFICERS.

George W. Young	President
Luther Kountze	Vice-President
James Timpson	2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull	3d Vice-President
Clark Williams	Treasurer
William P. Bennett	Secretary
Richard M. Hurd	Asst. Secretary
Calvert Brewer	Asst. Treasurer
Alexander Phillips	Man'g For'n Dept

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey,	Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon,	Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss,	Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson,	Eben B. Thomas,
	George W. Young.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY,
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF
Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate.
Collecting interest, paying the taxes, and insuring buildings. Collecting Coupons and Dividends.
If Mortgages are paid off proceeds will be reinvested or held subject to check.
And all Trusts accepted in conformity with the laws of any State or of U. S.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-Presdt.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Treas.

Kings County Electric Light and Power Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Colonial Trust Company of New York City has been substituted as Trustee under the mortgage given to secure $2,500,000 of the first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of Kings County Electric Light and Power Company in the place and stead of Central Trust Company of New York resigned.

The interest on said bonds maturing on Oct. 1, 1899, and thereafter, will be paid at the office of said Colonial Trust Company, 222 Broadway, New York City.

Dated September 26, 1899.
W. T. WILSON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF HALLGARTEN & CO.'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED UNDER THE BONDHOLDERS' AGREEMENT DATED JULY 5, 1898, IN RESPECT OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that on and after SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1899, holders of Hallgarten & Co.'s certificates of deposit issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated July 5, 1898, in respect of the Five Per Cent. Second Mortgage bonds of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company may receive the new Four Per Cent. Second Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company to which they are entitled upon presentation and surrender of their certificates of deposit at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York.

September 25, 1899.

Hallgarten & Co.,
28 Broad Street, New York.
Representing S. I. R. T. Second Mortgage Bondholders.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
COMMON STOCK OF THE Central Pacific Railroad Co.

Referring to our notice of April 11th, 1899, holders of the above Stock are herewith notified that out of the total Capital Stock of $67,275,500, $66,960,300 have been deposited under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated February 8, 1899.

Holders who have not yet deposited their stock may now deposit the same with any of the undersigned, on payment of $5 per share penalty, in addition to the assessment of $2 per share, but only up to and including October 3d, 1899.

SPEYER & CO., New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS, London.
LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort-on-Main.
TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Readjustment Managers.

New York, September 21st, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

A very large majority of the above-described bonds having been deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pursuant to the notice heretofore published, the undersigned Committee, acting for said bondholders, have extended the time during which the remaining bonds may be deposited to and including Sept. 30, 1899. After Sept. 30 no bonds will be received for deposit except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,600, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.

C. E WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT. Secretary.

A SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF The United States Economic Postage Association was held in Washington, D. C., on the 25th inst., and four New York business men—Eugene S. Benjamin, Abraham Sanger, William C. Dornin, and E. T. McLaughlin, Jr., were elected Directors.

This association has a patented return coupon postal card and envelope to be sent out by business houses soliciting orders, and the bill giving the association the right to use the mails which so nearly became a law at the last session is expected to pass early during the 56th Congress. The measure has been exhaustively considered, twice unanimously passed the Senate, and as many times favorably reported by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, but failed to become a law simply because it was not reached in the regular order of business.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 5, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 26, 1899.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 23, 1899.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, October 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) in Room 1, fourth floor of the Mills Building, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the company to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be brought before the meeting.

GEORGE H. EARL,
Secretary of the Company.
New York, September 20, 1899.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, October 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) in Room 1, fourth floor of the Mills Building, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the company to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be brought before the meeting.

GEORGE H. EARL,
Secretary of the Company.
New York, September 20, 1899.

New York and East River Ferry Company,
New York, Sept. 15th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 5th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 18th, 3 P. M. to Oct. 6th, 10 A. M.

ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Morris & Essex Mutual Coal Company for the election of Directors and officers for the ensuing year and to consider the matter of the sale of the property of and dissolving the company, will be held at Hotel Waverly, Philadelphia, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WM. REPP, Sec't'y.
Old Forge, Pa., Sept. 27, 1899.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.

To all Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898:

Notice is hereby given that, **ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 20, 1899,** holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company dated December 15, 1898, may receive the new securities and cash to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Reorganization Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Depositary, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or the LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, its London Agency, as hereinafter stated.

Each holder must deliver to the Depositary all Reorganization Certificates held by him for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by the Depositary. Not more than 100 schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities and cash in exchange will be ready for delivery on the following day.

The new Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500 each. The new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Non-interest-bearing scrip exchangeable in round amounts for the new securities will be issued for fractional amounts of new Bonds and Shares. Holders entitled to fractions of Bonds or Shares may either sell the fractions to the undersigned or may purchase from the undersigned such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire Bond or an entire Share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or express at their expense.

September 19, 1899.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.

To the Holders of
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Extended 4 Per Cent.;
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended 4 Per Cent.;
Ohio and Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Division 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
B. & O. S. W. Railroad First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series "A";
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series "B";
B. & O. S. W. Railway Preferred Stock;
B. & O. S. W. Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
Cincinnati & Baltimore R. R. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds;
Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds:

Referring to our previous advertisement of JANUARY 24, 1899, notice is hereby given that deposits of the above securities will be received upon the terms stated in said advertisement of JANUARY 24, 1899, only up to **OCTOBER 4, 1899,** after which date no further deposits of any of said bonds or stock will be received, except at the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms as they may fix in each instance.

Dated September 19, 1899.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Wisconsin Central System.

Notice is hereby given that, on and after October 4th, 1899, holders of Certificates representing Stocks and Securities of the Companies forming the Wisconsin Central System deposited under the Plan of Reorganization, dated April 10th, 1899, may receive the new Securities and cash to which they are entitled upon presentation of such Reorganization Certificates at the office of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, No. 45 Wall Street, New York.

Each holder must deliver to the Trust Company the Reorganization Certificates held by him properly scheduled, and give information for filling out the new Certificates. Not more than 100 schedules will be received on any day, and the new Securities and cash will be ready the following business day.

The new Bonds are for $1,000 each, and the new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Scrip will not be issued for fractional amounts, but holders entitled to fractions may, on terms to be arranged, either sell their rights thereto, or purchase such amounts as may be required to complete an entire Bond or Share.

Holders forwarding Reorganization Certificates must furnish names and addresses for registration of the Shares, and state whether they desire to buy or sell fractions. They should also state whether they desire the new Securities sent by express, at their expense, or by registered mail.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Reorganization Managers.
New York, September 27th, 1899.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office Southern Pacific Company,
23 BROAD STREET (MILLS BUILDING.)

Coupons due October 1st, 1899, from the following bonds will be paid after that date at this office:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge.
Southern Pacific Branch R'y Co. 1st Mtge.
Northern R'y Co. 1st Mtge.
Morgan's La. and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st Mtge.
New York, Texas and Mexican R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.

Coupons due October 1, 1899, from the following bonds will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:
Houston, Texas Central Cons. Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central General Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
5% Consolidated External Gold Loan of 1899.

23 Wall Street,
New York, September 25, 1899.

Three months' interest due October 1st, 1899, on bonds of the above issue will be paid on and after that date. Holders of our temporary certificates representing said bonds may collect such interest upon presentation of the certificates at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupon No. 3, due October 1st, 1899, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, September 25th, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, September 23d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1899.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Hocking Valley Railway Company,
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1899.

Interest on the following bonds, when and as payable, will hereafter be paid at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 22 Wall Street, New York:
First Mortgage 4% extended bonds of The Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of The Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company.
Second Mortgage 7% bonds of The Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of The Ohio & West Virginia Railway Company.
First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds of The Hocking Valley Railway Company.

WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 28th inst.

The closing of the transfer books for this and subsequent dividends that may be declared is dispensed with until further notice.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE & LAKE WINNEBAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons No. 6, due October 1st, 1899, from Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad, Manitowoc Division, 6% First Mortgage Divisional Gold Bonds, will be payable on and after October 2d, 1899, at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City.

Wisconsin Central Railway Company,
By GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.
New York, September 20th, 1899.

Office of CONSOLIDATED ICE CO.,
23D ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.,
NEW YORK, Sept. 27th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable Oct. 14th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 2d, 1899. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. Oct. 2d, 1899, until Oct. 16th, 1899. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, unless otherwise instructed.

H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

International Paper Company,
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
September 12th, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. from net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable Oct. 2d, 1899, to Preferred Stockholders of record of September 15th, 1899.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at noon on the 15th day of September, 1899, and reopen on the 3d day of October, 1899.

E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., September 25, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of October, 1899. Transfer books were closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 3d proximo.

MARSDEN J. PERRY,
Vice President.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1899.

At a meeting of the Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared, payable October 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record twelve o'clock noon, September 30th, 1899. The transfer books will close twelve o'clock noon September 30th, and open October 11th.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
23rd St. and Sixth Ave.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1899.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable October 2, 1899, to Stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M. on September 22. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., October 2.

EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

Eighty-eighth (88th) Dividend.

THE DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable free of tax, October 2, 1899, until which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 2d, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 22d, 1899.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 19th, 1899.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 14th. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 19th to October 14th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Havana Commercial Company, Preferred Stock Dividend.
32 Broadway, New York, Sept. 26, 1899.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 16th, to stockholders of record.

Transfer books will close Thursday, October 5th, and reopen Tuesday, October 17th.

FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

Office of Philadelphia Company,
Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 22d, 1899.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a quarterly dividend on the common stock of One and One-fourth Per Cent., (1¼%,) payable to stockholders of record October 5th, 1899. Transfer books closed from October 5th to 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.

COUPONS NO. 8, DUE OCTOBER 1, 1899, from The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will be paid on and after October 2d, 1899, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 FIFTH AVENUE,
New York, September 27th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the 1st day of November, 1899, to the holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the 16th day of October, 1899.

The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on October 16th, 1899,

markable strength displayed by the stock during the two days is due to more definite talk of Vanderbilt control. The fact, too, that yesterday one operator, who is said to have gone short some 10,000 shares, was a heavy buyer on what is believed to be inside information was regarded as significant.

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Manhattan and Metropolitan.

The other local traction stocks, Manhattan and Metropolitan, advanced in sympathy with Brooklyn Metropolitan scoring a gain of 2 points and Manhattan of five-eighths. The dealing in the former was less than 2,500, and in the latter something like 8,000. There were no new developments in respect to either property, and none is now expected until next week at the earliest.

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Tobacco and Sugar.

American Tobacco and Sugar were again the most active of the industrials, nearly 50,000 shares of the former changing hands and 27,000 of the latter. The stockholders of the Tobacco Company met during the day and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock and 1¼ on the common. Following the announcement of this action there was some little selling, prompted, it is understood, because a 2 per cent. quarterly dividend had not been declared on the common, as apparently had been expected in some quarters. Inside buying, however, rapidly forced the price up, and the close, 119¼, marked a net gain for the day of 1¾ points. As for Sugar, there was nothing of consequence heard in relation to the stock, which throughout the day showed substantial strength and closed 2 points higher than on the preceding day.

***

Tennessee Coal Fluctuates.

Tennessee Coal and Iron had another of its more or less busy days. At one time the price fell to 108, while at another the figures were 114½. The close was 112½, a net loss for the day of 1¾ points. A leading broker who has been carrying accounts for smaller houses, was one of the principal sellers, while it is not improbable the bear traders had a hand in forcing the early decline. It is reported also that several important loans had to be sold out. Inside interests, who know the financial standing of the company and its greatly increased earnings, were buyers on the early decline and hence the substantial recovery of the stock.

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As to Leather Stocks.

United States Leather was another active industrial yesterday, about 16,000 shares of common and preferred being traded in, resulting in a gain to the former of three-quarters of a point and to the latter of 1¼ points. The strength in the stock was aided by a report that the Directors of the company are shortly to meet to take preliminary action in respect to the plan for the readjustment of the capital stock. On the other hand, it is said that some of the preferred stockholders are prepared to fight the proposed plan on the ground that it is not altogether to their best interests.

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Southern Pacific's Strength.

Southern Pacific, which has been very largely traded in in the past few days, was again extensively dealt in yesterday, practically 15,000 shares being sold, with a net gain for the day of a full point. The earnings of the company have been phenomenal during recent months, and it would not be altogether unexpected if an important and definite announcement in respect to the property were forthcoming in a comparatively short time. Insiders, who are best informed of the situation, look not only for an early, but for a decided rise in the quotations.

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Coal Stocks Quiet.

The coal stocks had a quiet day yesterday, Reading being the only one of the roads in which transactions ran up to the four figures. Jersey Central, whose prospects grow brighter every day, remained steady at 119. Lackawanna rose 1¾ points, while Reading advanced one-quarter for common, seven-eighths for first preferred, and one-eighth for second preferred.

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Preferred Stockholders Happy.

Some preferred stockholders of the Union Traction Company of Chicago are felicitating themselves on much prospective good fortune. The certificates of the new company are now ready for delivery by the engravers, coincident with which is the report that the preferred shareholders are to fare very much better than was originally disclosed. The company is capitalized for $12,000,000 preferred and $20,000,000 common. Subscribers to the preferred were to receive a 50 per cent. bonus in common stock, this distribution taking $6,000,000 of the $20,000,000 common, the remaining $14,000,000 to remain in the Treasury as an asset subject to further official disposition. But now it is stated that the entire $20,000,000 is to be distributed, the $14,000,000 as well as the original bonus of $6,000,000 going directly to the preferred stockholders, whose claim to it is based on the fact that they are the only contributors of actual money to the enterprise.

AS TO THE BANK STATEMENT.

While there is a difference of opinion among the bankers as to the bank statement to be issued to-day, the following expression of opinion given by the President of one of the leading National banks may be taken in a large measure to reflect the opinion of almost all bankers:

"I think the statement will be a fairly favorable one. It will show a contraction in loans, a decrease in deposits, and an increase in the surplus reserve. After next week I think we will have easier money, and that each succeeding statement will grow better."

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday authorized the listing of the following securities:

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—$487,500 additional assenting stock, making the total amount listed to date $9,367,750.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company—$610,000 additional general mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1988, for $1,000 each, No. 45,783 to 46,392, inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $48,581,000; coupon bonds No. 1 to 46,392, inclusive, and original registered bonds. The committee was also empowered to add to the list on Nov. 1 $5,000,000 additional coupon bonds upon receipt of official notice that they have been duly issued.

Gray's Point Terminal Railway Company—$339,000 5 per cent. fifty-year first mortgage guaranteed gold coupon bonds of 1947, No. 1 to 338 inclusive, for $1,000 each.

The Rio Grande Western Railway Company—$100,000 additional preferred stock, to be added Oct. 2, making the total amount listed at that date $6,800,000.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the situation in the iron and metal fields, The Iron Age will to-day say:

"So far as the pig iron market is concerned, the situation remains very strong, and complaints of delay in deliveries are numerous and emphatic. It turns out that the purchases in England of hematite pig, the quantity being estimated at 10,000 to 15,000 tons, are of low phosphorus metal, a Pittsburg plate mill and a number of Eastern concerns being the buyers. At the same time our domestic producers of this special metal sold a lot of 6,000 tons for New England delivery. These transactions, therefore, are of no special significance so far as the general market is concerned.

"Pittsburg reports that the large consumers have for the present withdrawn from the Bessemer pig iron market. Yet the price there has hardened, and even higher prices have been paid for small lots and early delivery. In Chicago negotiations are pending for large blocks of basic open-hearth metal.

"Some of the Alabama iron furnace interests have advanced prices further, and are quoting on the basis of $18.50 for No. 2 foundry. This quotation is not general, however, some interests naming $17.50. Some of the markets report considerable activity in foundry irons; others note a rather quiet condition of affairs. The bulk of the business is for next year, in many cases running over the first six months, at full prices. The conviction is quite general that, if anything, higher prices may be expected. We hear of some disposition on the part of consumers to resell iron not needed, but it is done to so limited an extent that it is not a factor in the situation.

"It is the outlook for the second half and the uncertainties coupled with a Presidential campaign which is troubling those who must figure so far ahead. Every addition to present selling prices of pig iron and of billets increases the fear of an ultimate sudden drop. What conservative men in the trade are concerned about is a gradual and safe return to a sound basis lying somewhere midway between present prices and those which ruled before the boom. The feeling is that such a level would hold out years of ample prosperity. It would avoid the dangers incident to tempting a rush of outside capital into the business. It would check the growth of a mass of barnacles on the ship which would only too soon land it in the dry dock.

"In the billet market little has been done, but prices continue at the top notch for what tonnage is being placed. In sheet bars, however, somewhat lower prices have been made, there having been transactions in the Pittsburg district at $36 per ton.

"The steel rail manufacturers are holding a meeting in this city. It is still in session as we go to press.

"In a number of lines further advances have been recorded, and a good deal of new tonnage is coming into the market. Inquiries from abroad for structural material are at hand, among them one for a large power house in Glasgow."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Election of Grant B. Schley a Director of the New York Ontario and Western, succeeding his former partner, the late John G. Moore.

Increase of $56,105, net earnings of the Wabash for August, making an increase of $102,534 since July 1.

Reduction of one-half in brokerage commissions on the Colorado Mining Exchange.

Adjournment of New York Central Directors to Nov. 16, without action on the Boston and Albany lease.

Further engagements of gold in Europe for shipment here.

Increase of $74,747 in St. Paul's net earnings for August, making an increase of $332,284 since July 1.

Increase of $51,510 in Pacific Coast Company's net earnings for July, but decrease of $24,199 since Dec. 1.

Bank of England's Governors, at their meeting to-day, not expected to make any change in the bank's rate of discount.

Increase of $51,054 in Hocking Valley's net earnings for August, making an increase of $127,480 since July 1.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividends on American Tobacco common and preferred stocks

Declaration of the first dividend on Havana Commercial Company preferred stock.

Statement from Chicago that it is understood that in the near future Frank S. Bond will retire from the service of the St. Paul Railway Company and be succeeded in the management of the New York office of the company by Chairman Roswell Miller.

Increase of $50,474 in St. Louis Southwestern's net earnings for August, making an increase of $107,588 since July 1.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 4@20 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $208,886,754; balances, $10,908,779. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $272,805.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81⅝@$4.81¾; demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝; cables, $4.85⅞@$4.86. Commercial bills were $4.80¾@$4.82¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23¾ less 1-16 and 5.20 less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94@94 1-16 and 94⅞ guilders, 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c premium. Chicago—60c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$2 discount; bank, 50c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@40@50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—American securities, after a dull start, were steadier, then quiet, with little business doing. Later in the day prices strengthened, and the market closed firm.

Consols for money, 104 7-16; consols for the account, 104½; Canadian, 93¾; Erie, 13¾; Erie first preferred, 37¼; Illinois Central, 115¼; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; St. Paul, 130½; New York Central, 138⅛; Pennsylvania, 67¼; Reading, 10⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 76⅞; Atchison, 21⅝; Louisville, 80⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 10⅝.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £8,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 137; Madrid, 23.07; Lisbon, 41; Rome, 7.37.

Bar silver steady at 27d. per ounce. Spanish fours closed at 60¾.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Prices started heavy on the Bourse to-day and, later, the heaviness was accentuated. De Beers Mines and Kafirs were greatly affected, and there was a fresh relapse in anticipation of an unfavorable settlement. International securities were maintained; Turks were easier. Rio Tintos were freely offered and declined sharply. Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 60c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 27c. for checks. Spanish fours closed at 62.07½.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak owing to the dearness of money at New York, the critical condition of the Transvaal difficulty, and unsatisfactory reports from Vienna. Afterward the market became better on the receipt of advices that mine shares were firmer on the London Stock Exchange, but closed quiet. Internationals and Americans were calm. Locals were firmer, especially coal shares, the latter being favorably affected by the advance in the price of coke. Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 27.—Business on the Boerse to-day was dull, owing to the uncertainty of the political situation and the unfavorable condition of the money market. Hungarian securities were particularly weak. Americans were easier, locals were irregular, and Mines were bought.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—On the Boerse to-day business was dull and prices declined.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 71.35.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in September showed increases:

Chesapeake & Ohio	$22,855
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	16,000
Chicago Terminal Transfer	1,066
Hocking Valley	25,569
Kanawha & Michigan	370
St. Louis & San Francisco	32,290
Toledo, Peoria & Western	1,823
Total increase 7 roads	$100,519
Increase previously reported	547,565
Total increase 41 roads	$648,084

***

The following showed decreases:

St. Louis Southwestern	$13,700
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	6,962
Total decrease 2 roads	$20,662
Net increase	$627,422

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

On the curb yesterday much more thought was given to the approaching holidays than to business and during much of the day all effort to trade was abandoned. Very few net changes of any importance were recorded during the day, but of such changes as did show at the end of the day the majority were on the side of losses. The greater portion of the list remained firm and very dull and nearly all the transactions were supplied by three or four issues.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL was by far the most active stock, and owing to an unfavorable announcement the stock was very weak. It was officially reported early in the day that the negotiations for the acquisition of the Henry Clay and Bock Company, which had been under way for several months, had been discontinued. It was said that the plan of consolidation had not succeeded for the reason that the representative of the Henry Clay and Bock Company had insisted upon certain terms that the Havana Commercial Company would not accept, and thereupon all negotiation was brought to an end. A representative of the Havana Commercial Company stated yesterday that the failure of the negotiations would lead to no change in the status of the Havana Commercial Company nor to any increase in competition. The report, however, was received with some disappointment, and this led to a good deal of selling, especially of the common stock. This issue was traded in to the extent of 1,500 or 2,000 shares, and on these transactions the price declined from 25 to 21, and at the close the stock was offered at 21 with no bid. Much of the stock that came out on the decline was taken by insiders, but seemingly no effort was made to check the downward movement, the interests connected with the company being apparently willing to allow the stock to take its own course. The preferred stock was strengthened somewhat by the announcement of the first quarterly dividend, but in this issue as well the day's trading brought about a net loss. It sold down to 67, a net loss of 1¼ points, while the common stock lost about 5 points. Friends of the company state that notwithstanding the failure of the plan of consolidation the Havana Commercial Company occupies an excellent position and in support of this statement it is said that the company has already earned a full year's dividend on the preferred stock.

NEW AMSTERDAM Gas declined further yesterday and ended the day with a net loss of one-half of 1 point in the common stock and a net loss of 1 point in the preferred. The situation of the local gas companies remains unchanged and little importance can be attached to the small fluctuations which occur in the New Amsterdam Gas issues. The common stock yesterday sold down to 30⅝ and closed at 30½ bid. The preferred stock closed at 54 bid, against 55 bid on Tuesday.

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE was strong and fairly active, some 700 shares changing hands during the day. The stock sold up to 32 and closed at 31½ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at 92½. It was reported yesterday that late on Tuesday a sale of 700 shares of Electric Vehicle was made at 90. This stock does not often come on the market in larger lots than 100 or 200 shares, and the relatively low price at which the stock sold on Tuesday was to some extent due to the size of the lot sold. At the close yesterday the stock was not offered under 94.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was in fairly good demand, but trading in the stock was very limited. The opening sale was made at 92⅜, a substantial advance over Tuesday's closing bid. Later 200 shares of Amalgamated Copper sold at 92¾. It closed with a net gain of one-half of 1 point, at 92½ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	¾	1
New Amsterdam	30¼	31
New Amsterdam pf	54	56
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98½	99½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Agricultural Chemical	35	36
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	77	78
American Wool Goods	27	27½
American Wool Goods pf	83½	84½
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	28⅜	30
Beet Sugar pf	80¼	82¼
Distilling Company of America	18¾	19⅞
Distilling Company of America pf	..	58½
Electric Axle, Light & Power	5	5½
Electric Boat	19½	21
Electric Boat pf	40	45
Havana Commercial	..	21
Havana Commercial pf	66¾	67½
International Pump	23	25
International Pump pf	71	73
National Gramaphone	70	80
National Salt	46⅝	48
National Salt pf	92½	97½
National Tube pf	45⅜	46½
National Tube pf., ex div	98¼	99
Otis Elevator	33	35
Otis Elevator pf	96	99
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	115
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div	99	99¾
Rubber Goods Mfg	30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	84	85
Sloss-Sheffield subs	130	140
Sloss-Sheffield	40	41
Sloss-Sheffield pf	79	80
Standard Oil Trust	462	465
Standard Oil of New Jersey	460	464
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	92½	93
American Air Power	41	45
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	7⅞	8¼
Asphalt Company of America	17	18
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11¾
Chicago & Alton subs	109½	111
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	87	94
Electric Vehicle pf	100	115
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅞	1⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	31¼	32
General Carriage	80	..
Illinois Transportation	4½	4½
Mexican Copper	10⅝	11⅜
Mexican 5s	99¼	100¼
New England Transportation	9	9¼
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	19	19¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¾	23½
St. Louis subs	..	140
St. Louis common when issued	..	33
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	95¼
Tennessee Copper	16½	17¼
Trust Company of America	240	250
Union Copper	30	..
Virginia Coal, Iron, & Coke	29¾	30¼
Whipsaw Copper	12½	13

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	83½
Columbus (Ohio) stock	112	..
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	..
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	94	96
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	26¾
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	37	37½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	32
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	102½	103½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	..

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80	81
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	..	106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	46	46½
Denver Gas 5s	89¾	90½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	66
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	63	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	..	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	280	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	28½	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	81	83
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102¼	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	45	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	88	90
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	141	143
Standard Gas, New York, pf	136	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas Stock	11	12
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	..	80
Western Gas	103	108
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	107¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	36
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	96¼	97½

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60	62
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	93½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bds	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	21
American Typefounders'	54	57
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	14
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	57	58
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	55	..
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	114½	116½
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	7	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
300	Am. Steel & W.	49¾	50¼	49¾	49¾
12,250	Am. Sug. Ref.	142	144⅞	141⅞	144
2,540	Am. Tobacco	118	119½	116⅝	119½
50	A., T. & S. F.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
3,490	A., T. & S. F. pf.	63½	63½	62¾	63
40,500	Brooklyn R. T.	92½	93¼	92¼	92¼
3,150	C., Bur. & Q.	129⅜	130¼	129½	129⅞
4,460	C., M. & St. P.	126½	127¼	126½	126⅝
200	C., R. I. & P.	112¾	113¼	112¾	113¼
80	Cons. Tobacco	42	42¼	41¾	41¾
680	Federal Steel	53½	53⅝	52¼	53¼
280	Louis. & Nash.	77¾	78¼	77¾	78
1,120	Manhattan	107¾	108¾	107⅝	108½
410	Mo. Pacific	44½	44⅝	44	44⅝
50	Nor. Pacific	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
1,060	People's Gas	109¾	110½	109¼	110¼
80	Reading 1st pf.	57½	58	57½	58
170	Southern Pacific	37½	38	36⅞	38
130	Southern Ry. pf.	51⅝	51¾	51⅛	51½
1,500	Tenn. C. & I.	114½	114½	107⅝	112
340	Union Pacific	43⅞	44½	43⅜	44½
100	Union Pacific pf.	76¼	76⅝	76¼	76⅝
660	U. S. Leather	13¾	14	13⅝	14⅛
250	U. S. Leath. pf.	79¾	79⅝	78¾	79½
10	Western Union	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¼

75,890.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	Am. Gas 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Boston and Albany was the feature in the general stock market to-day. It started in with a ten-point drop, to 250; later it sold at 248; the close was at 251. The market opened quiet, and there was little life shown early in the day. One cause of the dullness was the high rates for loans in New York; another was due to the wool people, who, it is said, have taken a great deal of money out of the market.

Just before closing the market developed a little strength. Sugar took a jump to 144½, up 2¾; Brooklyn Rapid Transit went to 92⅜, up 3⅞; Atchison preferred sold at 63¾, up 1⅛; Bell rose 3, to 304.

At the Clearing House the advanced rate of Tuesday—4½—was maintained. New York funds were at par, but with a premium for cash. Call loans were quoted at from 4½ to 6 per cent., with the bulk of the business, however, done nearer 5 per cent.

The higher rates for money are not believed to indicate any pinching in business circles, but rather an increased prosperity. As it is some large borrowers are holding off, waiting a change. They may be forced to accept the existing conditions later.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7⅛	..	Old Colony	175	183
Allouez	5	5⅛	Old Domin	32½	33
Arcadian	49	50	Osceola	85½	86
Arnold	11	11⅛	Parrot	47	47⅛
Ash Bed	1¼	2	Pioneer	2¾	3
Atlantic	28	29	Quincy	155	160
Baltic	23½	24½	Rhode Isl'd	6	6¾
Bost. & C. C.	20	30	Santa Fe	12	12½
Bost. & Mon.	840	845	Santa Ysabel	12½	13
Butte & Bos.	68	70	Shoe	35½	36⅛
Cal. & Hec.	792½	800	Tamarack	222	224
Centennial	32¾	33	Utah Con	40⅝	41
Franklin	18	18⅛	Washington	2	2¼
Humboldt	1¾	..	White Knob	..	14½
Isle Royale	42	44	Winona	8	10
Mohawk	21¼	22	Wolverine	41½	41⅝

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	251	260	C. Mass. pf.	60	65
Bost. & Low.	240	..	Fitchburg pf.	122	..
Bost. & Me.	199	200	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	112¼	..
Bost. & Prov.	304	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	116¼	..
Bost. Elev.	107½	..	West End	93½	93¾
Bost. Gas 5s	85	87			
Cent. Mass.	14½	16			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	362	364	Mex. Tel.	5¾	6
Chi. Sk. Yds.	143	146	N. Eng. Tel.	..	155
Dom. Coal	30½	31	U. S. Oil	45¾	46
D. Coal pf.	115½	117½	West. Elec.	..	47¾
Erie Tel.	112	113	West. El. pf.	..	68
Lams. Store	37	..			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Metropolitan preferred took a sudden spurt upward to-day after falling off ½ point from the opening, at 67; it advanced to 68¾, where it closed. National Steel preferred declined from 97 to 95½ at the finish. Match opened at 129½ and closed without the fraction. Linseed, which opened at 49¼, sold to 50⅛, and closed at 49⅝.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	37
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	129
National Biscuit Co. common	45⅞
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97¾
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	3¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	12
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	3¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	18
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	30
North Chi. St. R. R.	239¼
West Chi. St. R. R.	119
South Side Elevated R. R.	98
Lake St. Elevated	17
Lake St. El. t. c.	94
Street's W. S. Car Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	90¼
American Linseed pf	49¼
American Tin Plate common	37⅞
American Tin Plate pf	93¼
National Biscuit Co. common	45⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf	97⅞
National Carbon common	20
National Carbon pf	82⅝
National Steel common	51
National Steel pf	95½
Diamond Match	128
West Chicago St. R. R.	119
Chi. Union Traction	32
Chicago Union Traction pf.	82

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Stock operations to-day were extremely dull and featureless. Prices were steady to firm until Union Traction weakened to 38⅞. The general tone then became heavy. The selling of Union Traction seems to be by holders who have become scared over strike talk, although officials and employes alike assert that no trouble is pending or even threatened. With the exception of Union Traction which declined a full point, and Electric Storage Battery common, which was off 5 points, to 125, changes were fractional.

The close was unsettled and feverish at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	25	25¼	Penn. Mfg	28⅜	28½
Choctaw	42½	43	Phila. Trac	96⅝	96¾
El. S. B. pf.	130	140	Union Trac	38⅜	38⅞
El. Stge. B.	125	130	Un. Gas Imp.	162½	164
El. Co. of A.	17⅞	18	Welsbach Lt.	50½	51
Lehigh Val.	257⅛	259¼	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	13½	14	Penn.	6⅝	6¾

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@60. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58½c. Mexican dollars at 47¼c.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Standard sold at 3.25.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .10. 500 Bullion at .04, 350 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70@1.65. 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 100 Deadwood at .85, 300 Elkton at 1.15, 300 Mollie Gibson at .28, 100 Mount Rosa at .37, 1,500 Pharmacist at .06@.07, 300 Standard at 3.25, and 200 Work at .34.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$288,106,461
Gold reserve	254,577,165
Net silver	4,977,657
U. S. notes in the Treasury	16,884,480
Treasury notes of 1890	1,001,065
Total receipts this day	1,776,965
Total receipts this month	40,578,600
Total receipts this year	136,011,122
Total expenditures this day	1,590,000
Total expenditures this month	33,362,000
Total expenditures this year	135,445,402
Deposits in National banks	81,451,800
Silver bullion	737,074
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	128,125
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	727,934
Customs	1,029,150
Miscellaneous	19,880

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

EXCURSIONS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

Steamer "Glen Island"

The Flag Ship of the Starin Fleet.
23d Regt. Band. | Caterer—Anderson.

Three large open decks and best steamer afloat for observation purposes. Dining room with 200 seating capacity. All saloons, staterooms, and dining room steam-heated. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 9:30 A. M. each race day. Single trip tickets, $2.5c; tickets for three trips, $6.00. Staterooms, $5.00.

Steamer "Sam Sloan."

Speedy, spacious, safe, and room for everybody to see everything, with music and refreshments. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 10:00 A. M. each race day.

Single trip, $2; Tickets for 3 trips, $5.

Number of passengers on each steamer positively limited to one-half licensed capacity.

Starin's dock, with elevated passageway for passengers only, is used by these two steamers on race days exclusively.

Tickets sold at No. 1 B'way, Room 182, 'phone 1537 Broad; 180 Fulton St., 'phone 5188 Cort; Starin's dock, foot of Cortlandt St.; 49 Beaver St.; McPride's, 71 B'way; Rullman's, 111 B'way; Miller's, 120 B'way; 141 B'way; Principal Hotels and Childs' restaurants.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER PLYMOUTH,

of the **Fall River Line.** will attend the

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

A strictly limited number of tickets will be sold at $5.00 each; first three races, $12.00. Music by the First Naval Battalion Band. Catering by the Company at regular prices. The **PLYMOUTH** has three spacious decks, **THE UPPER ONE AN OPEN PROMENADE,** and in every detail of equipment and provision is

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR OUTSIDE YACHT RACE SERVICE.

Ticket and Staterooms at Office, Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street; telephone, Cortlandt 4986; also at Cook's Offices, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St., and 1,225 Broadway, near 30th St., the latter office open until 10 P. M.

DEWEY NAVAL PARADE.

Sept. 29th, Steamer

DOLPHIN,

formerly "The Foster," leaves East 31st St., 10 A. M.; South 5th St., B'klyn, 10:15; Battery, 11 A. M. Engel's Military Band. Complete restaurant services. Tickets, limited, $2 each.

Grand fireworks display and illumination same evening, leaving East 31st St. at 7 P. M. Tickets, $1.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The speed of the Dolphin guarantees a full view of the races, from start to finish; leaving East 31st St. 8:30; South 5th St., Brooklyn, 8:45; Battery, 9:30 sharp. Tickets limited, $3 each. All tickets for sale at Thos. Cook & Sons, 261 and 1,225 B'way, and at office, 525 W. 41st St. Telephone 150-38th.

RED FIRE ILLUMINATION.

The HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE has arranged for the str. "PEGASUS" of Iron Stmbt. Co. to leave West 22nd St. Pier on a special trip at 7 P. M. SHARP on Thursday, 28th inst., for a first view of the "Olympia" and other War Vessels and the Red Fire Illumination. Tickets, now on sale at West 22nd St. and Desbrosses St. Offices, 75 cents each.

DEWEY CELEBRATION.

DEWEY REVIEWING STAND,
"PHILIPPINE"
NAVAL AND LAND PARADES.

Riverside Drive, between 93d and 94th Sts. Built to curbstone and located on curve, making it the finest stand on Riverside Drive for both Naval and Land parades.

Refreshments and retiring rooms.

Magnificent view up and down the river.

Easily accessible from 93d St., 9th Av. L station, Columbus, Amsterdam, and 8th Av. surface lines, thence through rear of stand, so avoiding any crowd. All Building Dept. requirements fulfilled.

All seats reserved. Naval Parade $2.00. Land Parade $3.00, $4.00, and $5.00. Mail orders to J. W. Brockway, Room 182, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.

DIAGRAM AND SEATS AT 1 B'way, Room 182, 'phone 1537 Brd; 180 Fulton St., 'phone 5188 Cortlandt, 49 Beaver St., Rullman's; 111 B'way; Miller's, 120 B'way; all Principal Hotels, and all Journal Information Bureaus.

TWILIGHT CLUB REVIEWING STANDS,

Central Park West, 65th, 68th, and 71st Streets, facing The Majestic. Telephone 1112 Broad.

SEATS $2 AND $3.

C. F. WINGATE, 119 Pearl Street.

DEWEY PARADE.

CHOICE SEATS AND BOXES.
LAND AND NAVAL PARADE.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

BRENTANO'S,
:1 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

FINEST VIEW OF NAVAL PARADE.

The view of the Naval Parade and Fireworks from the roof of the

BOWLING GREEN OFFICES, 11 Broadway,

will be the finest to be had in the city.

A few reserved seats and lower windows still for sale. Apply Room 801, No. 11 Broadway.

DEWEY PARADE. McBRIDE'S STAND. 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST., STEWART MANSION, COVERED AND EQUIPPED WITH CHAIRS, THE FINEST on the Route. Tickets, $5 & $10. McBRIDE'S Theatre Ticket Office, 71 B'way.

BANNERMAN'S COLLECTIONS WAR RELICS and Military goods will be open Dewey Days for out-of-town visitors. 579 Broadway. Military Cots, 85c.

DEWEY SANDWICHES AND MANILA COFfee found at the Woman's Exchange, 334 Madison Av., corner 43d St.

WINDOW TO RENT FOR DEWEY PARADE. Apply R. W. & Co., 424 5th Av.

STORAGE.

GLOBE Storage, Moving, Carpet Cleaning Company,

305 EAST 61ST ST.

Largest Facilities.	The Only Fireproof
Prompt Service.	Carpet Cleaning
Telephone Connections.	Establishment in
Estimates Submitted.	New York City.

ART EXHIBITION.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF RARE PAINTINGS will open to the public at Academy of Design, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York, Thursday Morning, Sept. 28th, for the benefit of the EVOLUTION MISSION INSTITUTE of Herkimer, N. Y. Daily, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until further notice. Admission, 25 cents.

PIANOS.

ATTENTION, PIANO BUYERS!

We have a few second-hand pianos of various makes, which we offer as special BARGAINS, some of them as low as $75; also slightly used KRAKAUER PIANOS at greatly reduced prices.

KRAKAUER BROS.,
113 East 14th St.

At the "Piano Exchange,"
105-107 West 33d St., B'way and 6th Av. junction.
52 NEW AND USED PIANOS $25 UP.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

THE KITTATINNY.

OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms in suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ADMIRAL DEWEY SAYS: "This diary is the best thing of its kind I have ever seen," referring to Huebsch's Year Book for 1900: cloth-bound desk diary, 388 pages, ribbon bookmark; 6x9, 75 cents; 4½x6½, 48 cents, postpaid. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., 31 Rose St., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

S. S. PONCE.

A limited number of bookings and staterooms are available on the

STEAMER PONCE

FOR THE **DEWEY CELEBRATION** AND THE **YACHT RACES.**

The **PONCE** is a 3,500 ton ocean-going screw steamer, just from the hands of her builders. She has a capacity for several thousand passengers, but will under no circumstances carry more than five hundred each day.

For full information and bookings apply to the

HOTEL NETHERLAND.

Telephone Connection.

The PONCE will leave the foot of West 27th St. at 10:30 A. M., Sept. 28th, and at 11 A. M., Sept. 29, while on each race day she will sail from the foot of West 24th St. at 9:30 A. M.

Subscriptions, which include every expense, may be made at the rate of $20.00 for any single day, or, for the entire cruise, including stateroom, $150.00.

Iron Steamboat Co.

DEWEY'S WELCOME.

TO VIEW

"OLYMPIA"

and Sampson's Squadron

at Tompkinsville anchorage.

To-day, Thursday, Sept. 28th.

Leave foot 22d St., North River, at 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00 and 4:00 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

Thursday Evening, September 28th,

the Iron Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St., North River, at 6:30 and 7:30 P. M. to witness the illumination of the fleet at Tompkinsville and the fireworks on Staten Island.

TICKETS FOR ROUND TRIP, 75c.

Friday, September 29th,

The magnificent steamers of this company will take part in the celebration of Dewey Day—the Water parade, the night illumination and fireworks.

FARE—Day Demonstration, $2.00
Night " " 1.00

The Iron Steamboats will leave foot 22d St., N. R., ONLY, at 11:00 A. M. for the NAVAL PARADE.

For the NIGHT DEMONSTRATION AND HARBOR AND FLEET ILLUMINATION the Iron Steamboats will leave foot 22d St., North River, 6:30 P. M., and foot of 31st St., East River, 6:30 P. M.

RED FIRE ILLUMINATION.

YACHT RACES.
COLUMBIA—SHAMROCK.

The Boats of the Iron Steamboat Company have sea-going licenses, and will accompany the yachts all through the contests.

FARE EACH RACE, $2.00.

EACH STEAMBOAT WILL BE LIMITED

Tickets for either event can and should be secured at once. They can be had at the company's office, Room 139 32 Broadway, N. Y.

On Thursday, Sept. 28th, The Steamer PLYMOUTH

OF THE

FALL RIVER LINE

Will Make a Trip to the

OLYMPIA

AND

Other War Ships

To witness the Welcome to the State of New York

By GOV. ROOSEVELT.

The Governor, together with the Captains of the War Ships who fought in the battles at Manila, accompanied by Gen. Merritt and other distinguished people, will leave Pier "A" on the steamer "Wild Duck," together with the flagship "Aileen" of the New York State Naval Militia and other vessels, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Plymouth will leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray Street, at 11:30 A. M. Tickets, 75 cents. Purchase Early at Wharf.

S. S. MIAMI

of the Flagler Florida East Coast system has been chartered by Raymond & Whitcomb for

DEWEY CELEBRATION

and the

International Yacht Races.

Limit guaranteed 350 persons, capacity over 1,000. Superior arrangement for those wishing to avoid crowded conditions. The MIAMI is built of steel, twin screws, with a speed of 20 miles per hour, lighted by electricity, and carries powerful searchlight.

Price, Dewey DAY, $10.
Evening, $5.
Yacht Races $10 each.

Ship will sail from Pier 31 (new) N. R., foot of Watts St., adjoining Desbrosses St. ferry.

Circulars, tickets at principal hotels or

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB

25 Union Square, N. Y.
Telephone 3138 or 3139 18th Street.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The fast deep-water steamer BLOCK ISLAND, regularly sailing between New London and Block Island, will attend each race between the COLUMBIA and SHAMROCK. Capacity, 1,500 passengers; strictly limited to 600. Her spacious decks and limited number of passengers offer excellent opportunity to view the races. The BLOCK ISLAND is one of the very few boats attending the races which are regularly running in ocean waters. Meals will be served at moderate prices, a la carte. Brass band of 20 pieces.

Ship will sail from Pier 31 (new) N. R., foot of Watts St., adjoining Desbrosses St. ferry.

Price Five Dollars Each Race.

Tickets are now on sale at the Journal's Dewey Bureaus of Information, as follows: Journal's Main Office, 1,267 Broadway; 250 West 125th Street, Hotel Bartholdi, Dime Savings Bank Building, 311 Washington Street, Brooklyn, and principal hotels, or at 25 Union Square.

Telephone 3138 or 3139 18th Street.

DEWEY DAY.

STEAMER SAM SLOAN

LEAVES FT. CORTLANDT ST. 11:30.

$2.—Strictly limited to ½ capacity—$2.

Including Parade and Fireworks.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:40, 8:40, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night. Last train returning 10:40 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS. 40 CENTS.

EXCURSIONS.

ADMIRAL DEWEY CELEBRATION.

The following trips will be made by THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEEL STEAMERS

CITY OF LOWELL of the NORWICH LINE

from Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring Street.

PLYMOUTH of the FALL RIVER LINE

from Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray Street.

Limited number of tickets, good only on steamer for which sold.

NAVAL PARADE AND NIGHT ILLUMINATION.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29th.

LEAVING at 11 A. M. TICKETS $5.00, including day and night trips. Both steamers will participate in the Naval Parade and Review, returning to piers about dark, to give those who desire an opportunity of disembarking, and will leave again as soon as possible for a River and Harbor trip. The great promenade decks of these vessels afford unsurpassed opportunity to view the fireworks and illumination. Returning, due at piers about 9 o'clock.

WARSHIPS AND GRANT'S TOMB.

ESCORTING ADMIRAL DEWEY TO CLAREMONT.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30th.

LEAVING at 9:30 A. M. TICKETS $1.00. Both steamers will escort Admiral Dewey up the river, passing the warships, rendezvousing opposite the starting point of the Land Parade, Grant's Tomb and Claremont. Returning, will proceed slowly down the river in full view of Riverside Drive, the route of the great land demonstration, arriving at piers about noon, in time for those on board to witness the Parade at downtown points.

WARSHIPS, WEST POINT AND THE HUDSON RIVER.

SUNDAY, OCT. 1st.

LEAVING at 11 A. M. TICKETS $1.00. Both steamers will make a trip up the Hudson as far as West Point, passing the warships at anchor, Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb, Claremont, the Palisades, and other noted localities, returning to piers about 5 o'clock.

Strangers in the city should not miss this opportunity to see the RHINE OF AMERICA in all its AUTUMNAL GLORY.

MUSIC on the LOWELL by Lauria's celebrated band; on the PLYMOUTH by the First Naval Battalion Band. Catering by the Company at regular prices.

Tickets now on sale at Wharf Offices, Telephone, Pier 18, Cortlandt 4986; Pier 36, Spring 1961. Also at Cook's offices, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren St., and 1225 Broadway, near 30th St., the latter office open until 10:00 P. M.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE IN COMFORT.

Steamer "Monmouth"

will accompany the yachts over the course, leaving

PIER 8, NORTH RIVER, AT 9.00 A. M.

Tickets for the entire series of three or more races . . **$25.00**

LIMITED TO 800.

Tickets on sale at room 714,
Central Bldg., 143 Liberty St.

New York Transfer Offices, 944 and 1,284 Broadway; Royal Blue Line Offices, 434 and 1,354 Broadway, and Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square, N. Y.

DEWEY PARADE

ELEGANT NEW STEEL STEAMER

ONTEORA

OF THE

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

will take part in the naval parade, leaving foot of Christopher Street at 11:30 A. M. Boat's capacity, 1,500. Number of passengers strictly limited to 600. Tickets, $5.00, now on sale at the pier and Thos. Cook & Son's, 261 and 1,225 Broadway. Staterooms may be secured at the pier. Boat open for inspection at the foot of Christopher St. Monday and Wednesday. Telephone 1,839 Spring.

DEWEY CELEBRATION.

NAVAL PARADE,

Friday, September 29th, '99,

NEW HAVEN LINE STEAMER

CONTINENTAL

Will leave Pier 25, East River, foot of Peck Slip, New York, at 12:30 P. M. sharp.

The CONTINENTAL will be assigned a fine position in the WATER PARADE, and her decks will afford her patrons a most magnificent view of the GREAT MARINE SPECTACLE.

For comfort and pleasure only a limited number of passengers will be carried.

TICKETS, TWO DOLLARS.

TICKETS and STATEROOMS at Company's Office, Pier 25, East River, New York. Telephone Call, 9 John. Tickets also at Cook's, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York, latter office being open until 10 P. M.

Restaurant and Refreshments at Popular Prices.

Music by Conterno's 14th Regt. Band.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Take this trip Friday. Down Boat will pass War Fleet about 5 P. M.

DEWEY DAY.

New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Co.'s

Sea-going 3-deck steamer **GAY HEAD**

Leaves Up-town West Side,

Foot West 20th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. 300 tickets sold at leading clubs, remainder at leading hotels, 71, 120, 261, and 1,225 B'way, and on Boat at Wharf, beginning Thursday morning. Also mail or telephone "Lessee Gay Head," 19 W. 34th St., care City Club.

Day tickets, including Luncheon, $5.00.

Evening tickets, $5.00.

This steamer is chartered by, Atlantic Yacht Club for races.

TWO SAFE BOATS.

$2.00

NAVAL PARADE.

Cygnus and Cepheus

Foot 91st St., E. R., 10 A. M.
Foot 31st St., E. R., 10:30 A. M.
At McBride's, Tyson's, Harlem Sav'g Bk. Bldg.

EXCURSIONS.

The White Squadron

Fleet of Ocean Steamboats
FOR
Dewey Day
AND
YACHT RACES
WITH THE
White Squadron International Band.

Steamboats Aurora, Viking, Elaine, Sylvester, Royal Beauty & Water Queen

DAY TIME TABLE—Steamboats will leave foot of East 21st St., East River, 10:30 A. M. Foot of West 19th St., North River, 10:30 A. M., and all Boats will leave our main dock, Pier 4 East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 12 o'clock A.M.

Tickets, $3.00 each.

EVENING TIME TABLE—Leave foot of East 21st St., East River, at 7 P. M. Leave foot of West 19th St., North River, at 7 P. M., and all our steamboats will leave from Pier 4 East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 8 o'clock P. M.

FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES

our entire fleet of ocean steamboats will leave Pier 4 East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. on each day, following the yachts over the entire course.

Safety, speed, comfort, charming music, and a choice restaurant will be the essential features of our steamboats.

Tickets $3.00 each day, or $7.50 all days, whether three or more.

Tickets for Dewey Day or Yacht Races may be reserved on application to

NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY,
10 Wall St., and all leading hotels.
Telephone 3965 Cort.

THE FAMOUS STEAMERS

Republic and Columbia

FOR

Dewey Day and Yacht Races

Both the big Long Branch Ocean Route steamboats will leave Pier 10 East River (between South Ferry and Wall Street) at 11 A. M. on Dewey Day and will take part in the grand Naval Parade, having been assigned places in the line. They have immense deck space for sight-seeing, spacious saloons, are steam heated, and equipped with excellent restaurants. For the Night Display leave Pier 10 E. R. at 7 P. M. Tickets $3.00 for Day Parade, $2.00 for Night Display, or $4.00 for both.

FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES the COLUMBIA

will leave Pier 10 E. R, on each day, following the yachts over the entire course. The boat needs no recommendation for seagoing work or speed. She is well known and popular, and provided with every comfort. Restaurant service will be complete. Tickets, $3.00 each day, or $9.00 all days, whether three or more.

CAPACITY, 3,000. TICKETS LIMITED TO 1,500.

Tickets for Dewey Day or Races may be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application to

W. F. RUSSELL, 1,181 BROADWAY. Phone, 211 Madison Sq., or Pier 10, E.R.

COOK'S TOURS

DEWEY DAYS & YACHT RACES

Do not waste your time running around to a lot of places for information. Call at one of

COOK'S UNION TICKET OFFICES,
DOWN TOWN 261 BROADWAY.
UP TOWN, 1,225 BROADWAY, under Daly's Theatre, open until 10 P. M.

We have a choice of Thirty of the very best boats. The demand is great and immediate application very desirable. As usual tickets to Europe, 'round the World, everywhere, at lowest rates.

THOS. COOK & SON.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY

will dispatch one of their new Main Line Steamships

"JEFFERSON" or "HAMILTON"

to accompany the yachts in three races. The ships are 3,100 burden, 330 feet in length, with flush decks.

Number of Passengers Limited to 600.

TICKETS, $8.00 EACH TRIP.

STATEROOMS, $3.00 AND $2.00 EACH.

Applications for tickets either by mail or in person will be filled in order of their receipt.

J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent.
Pier 26, North River, New York.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE THREE-DECKED
Ocean-going Excursion Steamers

GRAND REPUBLIC

and

GENL. SLOCUM

(ROCKAWAY LINE STEAMERS)

Will leave each race day for the races from West 20th St., Battery Landing, and Bridge Dock, (Brooklyn,) accompanying the yachts over the entire course.

Company guarantees that only one-half licensed capacity will be carried.

Fare each race day $3.00, or Coupon tickets, good for five races, $7.50.

SUNDAY, OCT. 1ST, GRAND REPUBLIC and GENL. SLOCUM will make hourly trips from West 20th St. around warships, fare 25c.

For tickets and further information apply to office of company, 71 BROADWAY, Manhattan, Room 512, or 195 MONTAGUE ST., Brooklyn.

DEWEY PARADE AND FIREWORKS

THE POPULAR SOUND STEAMER

"MONTAUK"

will accompany the parade, and make an evening trip for the fireworks display.

For parade leave L. I. R. R. Dock, L. I. City, 10:30; Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., 11:30 A. M.

For evening trip leave L. I. R. R. Dock, L. I. City, 6:00; Pier 13, E. R., 6:30 P. M.

Tickets for parade, $2.00; for Fireworks, $1.00.

Sale of tickets limited. Refreshments on board. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. Ticket Offices, 120, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., and at L. I. R. R. Stations in Brooklyn, and at L. I. City.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.'S PALATIAL STEAMER TAURUS

Accompanies all International Yacht Races. Capacity 2,000. Tickets positively limited to 1,000 each race. Steamer leaves Pier 6, foot Rector St., at 9:30 A. M.

Reserved tickets, $3; at all principal ticket offices and leading hotels in the city and at pier. Refreshments.

Music by 7th Regt. Band.

SEBREE & CO., General Agents, 111 Broadway.

DEWEY MARINE PARADE AND EVENING FIREWORKS

FROM ROOF OF

WOOL EXCHANGE BUILDING,
260 WEST BROADWAY.

Reserved comfortable seats; elevator service; toilets

10 MILES OF RIVER VIEW.

Sixth and Eighth Av. cars and Sixth Av. Elevated pass the door.

DEWEY DAY

The best place to view the parade coming up the Bay with comfort, and avoiding all crowding on Dewey Day, is Liberty Island.

Fare 25c. Boat every hour from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. from Battery landing.

AGENTS WANTED.

Why Not Make $50 Per Week?

Salesmen are making $50 to $75 a week with our beautiful new panoramic albums, **"Fighting in the Philippines"** and **"Our New Possessions."**—YOU can easily do so. Each album contains 160 magnificent, large photographic reproductions of stirring, pathetic and humorous scenes of camp and battlefield, portraits of prominent war heroes, native pictures, noted points of interest, scenery, etc. Thomas M. Anderson, Brigadier General U. S. A., says: "The engravings are both faithful and picturesque." Heavy, ivory-finish paper; handsome covers; exquisite works of art. One man sold 150 first day—EVERYBODY buys it; GENEROUS COMMISSION. One complete album, (paper cover,) 12 cents; both albums, 20 cents; cloth binding, 35 cents each; both, 60 cents. Order NOW; don't waste time in correspondence; money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory. Catalogue free. Manuscripts promptly examined.

F. TENNYSON NEELY, Publisher
114 Fifth Ave., New York

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard machines rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1788 Franklin.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GUSTAV BLUMENREICH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gustav Blumenreich, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 13th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BLUMENKROHN & STONE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

The stock of merchandise of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of clothing, cloakings, canvas, velvet, buttons, trimmings, skirts, ladies' jackets, ladies' suits, and ladies' skirts, together with a lot of fixtures, is now for sale to the highest bidder. Bids for the entire merchandise in bulk should be made to the undersigned at his office, No. 320 Broadway, on or before Monday, October 2d, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. The property is now contained in the premises, No. 35 East 12th Street, in the City of New York. All bids must be in writing and the sale will be for cash only. The schedule of the property can be seen on application at my office.

I expressly reserve the right to reject any and all bids. LEO FRANK, Trustee.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTHONY FARRELL, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Anthony Farrell of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of September, A. D., 1899, the said Anthony Farrell was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 26th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY HINTERMEISTER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,401.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Hintermeister, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 25th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS McFARLAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,464.

To the creditors of Francis McFarlan, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Francis McFarlan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 27, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH KORANSKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Koransky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post-Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 27th, 1899.

NO. 1,512.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Jennie L. Lissner, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Jennie L. Lissner of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of September, A. D., 1899, the said Jennie L. Lissner was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of October, A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS McFARLAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,464.

To the creditors of Francis McFarlan, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Francis McFarlan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 27, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS LANGMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Langman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post-Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 27th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JULIUS PEPPER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,413.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Pepper, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 27, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH ROBERTS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,484.

To the creditors of Joseph Roberts, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Roberts was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSINA NEUVILLE and AUGUSTIN NEUVILLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,509.

To the creditors of Rosina Neuville and Augustin Neuville of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of September, A. D., 1899, the said Rosina Neuville and Augustin Neuville were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 16th day of October, A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 27, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JULIUS PEPPER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,413.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Pepper, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 27, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH ROBERTS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,484.

To the creditors of Joseph Roberts, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Roberts was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSINA NEUVILLE and AUGUSTIN NEUVILLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,509.

To the creditors of Rosina Neuville and Augustin Neuville of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of September, A. D., 1899, the said Rosina Neuville and Augustin Neuville were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 16th day of October, A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 27, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York

SHERIFF'S SALE.

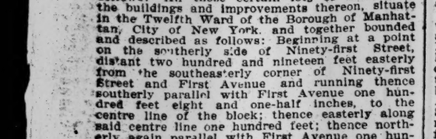
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES W. WOOLSEY, as trustee under the last will and testament of Jane Stuart Woolsey, deceased, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANCES SCHILLINGER, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of September, 1899, I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those certain lots of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant two hundred and nineteen feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-first Street and First Avenue and running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-first Street; thence westerly along the same to the point of beginning one hundred feet.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff of New York County.

FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.

EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $10,551.67, with interest thereon from the 15th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $548.20, with interest from September 5, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff, is $814.51 and interest.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff of New York County.

FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SARAH R. WELLS, plaintiff, vs. JACOB BREETZER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

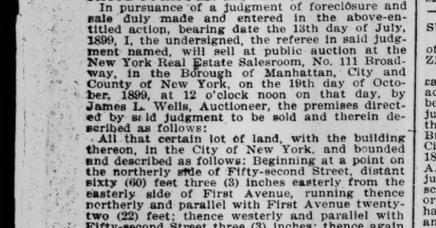
All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, distant sixty (60) feet three (3) inches easterly from the easterly side of First Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue twenty-two (22) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Fifty-second Street three (3) inches; thence again northerly and parallel with First Avenue fifty (50) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-second Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue seventy-two (72) feet to the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, and thence westerly along the same nineteen (19) feet nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with the right of the use of the westerly wall of the house adjoining the premises hereby conveyed on the easterly side thereof as a party wall as long as the same shall stand. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Joseph Wittner by Caroline Rosenstock and Rosa Cohen and their respective husbands, all of the City, County, and State of New York, by deed bearing even date herewith and this indenture being made to secure the payment of part of the purchase money therefor.

New York, September 27th, 1899.

CHAS. A. DECKER, Referee.

GEO. V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nine thousand three hundred and three 75-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 29th, 1899, together with costs, allowances amounting to three hundred and fifty-two 74-100 dollars, with interest thereon from July 14th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred and eighty-two 60-100 dollars and interest.

Dated New York, September 27th, 1899.

CHAS. A. DECKER Referee.

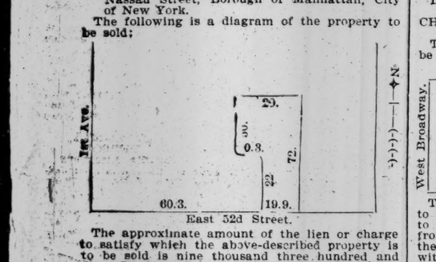
GEO. V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s28-2aw3wM&Th&o19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA D. BLISS, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. McKEOWN (formerly Catharine E. Moore,) and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Prince Street, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sullivan Street and the northerly line of Prince Street; thence easterly and parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Prince Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches to the northerly side of Prince Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Prince Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises as were conveyed by Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, to Eugene T. Westerfield by deed dated March 24, 1894, and recorded March 27, 1894, in Section 2, Liber 27 of Conveyances, Page 222. Register's office, New York County, parallel with and the same distance in the northerly line of Prince Street.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.

WOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight and 05-100 dollars with interest thereon from 20th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred eighty and 02-100 dollars with interest from July 20, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is five hundred eighty-one and 58-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, September 27, 1899.

CHARLES H GRIFFIN, Referee.

WOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City. s28&o4,6&11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

jy27-1aw6mTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 805, No 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMILY P. DELAFIELD, plaintiff, against ADELHEIT NEIMEIER, (otherwise called "NEIMEIER" or "NIEMEIER,") and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twentieth day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventeenth day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of First Avenue with the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly and parallel with Seventy-sixth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and forty feet nine and one-half inches to the land formerly belonging to Dr. John Baker; thence northwesterly along said land twenty-five feet three and one-quarter inches, and thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet three inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises distinguished on Map No. 613, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, as lots numbers 162 and 197.

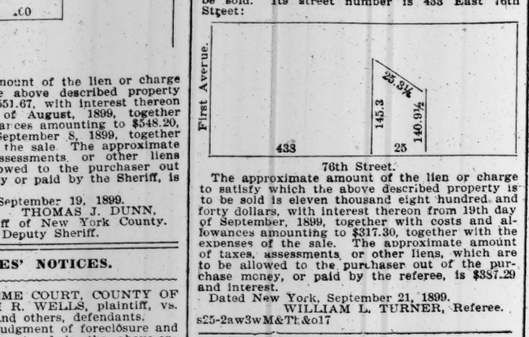
The said premises lie in Section 5 in Block 1,471 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, September 21, 1899.

WILLIAM H. L. TURNER, Referee.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office & P. O. Address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 438 East 76th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is eleven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, with interest thereon from 19th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $317.30, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $387.29 and interest.

Dated New York, September 21, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

s25-2aw3wM&Th&o17

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiff, against JULIUS KATZENBERG and others, defendants.

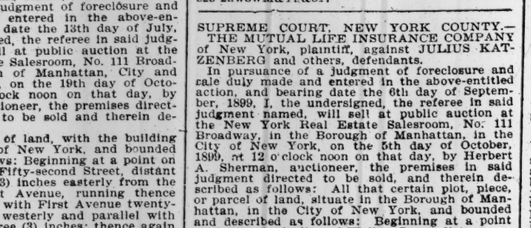
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Walker Street distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of West Broadway and Walker Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Walker Street sixty feet; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street and partly through a party wall one hundred and six feet; thence westerly and parallel with Walker Street sixty feet; and thence northerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street one hundred and six feet, to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Julius Katzenberg of, in, and to all that certain strip of land adjoining the above-described premises on the rear, being about 18 inches in depth and 60 feet in length, being known as the street Numbers 9, 11, and 13 Walker Street; subject to a party wall agreement recorded in Liber 2,231 of Conveyances, Pages 113 and 116, respectively; together with all machinery on said premises belonging to the said Julius Katzenberg.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $141,259.94, with interest thereon from the 25th day of August, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $400.12, with interest from the 6th day of September, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,866.24 and interest.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.

se12-2aw7Tu&F3w&oc5

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS J. McCAHILL, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Bryan McCahill, deceased, plaintiff, against CHARLES NAARDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue, seventy-four feet one inch to the line of land belonging to the heirs of John Delafield; thence in a northeasterly direction along said line to a point thereon, distant eighty-eight feet seven inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; thence easterly and parallel with said street, two feet four inches; and thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, eighty-eight feet seven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, at the point or place of beginning, being known by the street Number 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, September 15, 1899. ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against RICHARD DUNCAN HARRIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwellings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

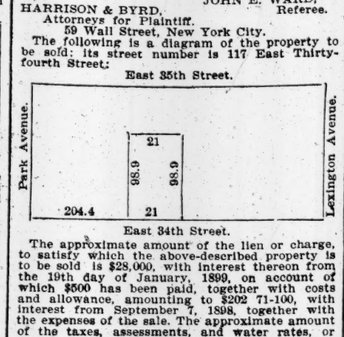
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and four feet four inches eastwardly from the easterly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with said Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence eastwardly parallel with Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet one inch; thence southwardly, parallel with Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to said Thirty-fourth Street; thence westwardly, along Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly and westerly side walls of the building on said premises being party walls.

The said premises being known by the street Number 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Richard Duncan Harris by William B. Dixon, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1626 of Conveyances, Page 83, on October 1, 1881. Subject to the covenants as to buildings and otherwise contained in agreement between Mary Murray and others, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 485 of Conveyances, Page 594, on March 2, 1847. —Dated New York, September 18, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 117 East Thirty-fourth Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,000, with interest thereon from the 19th day of January, 1899, on account of which $500 has been paid, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $202 71-100, with interest from September 7, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $900.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 18th day of September, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

s18-2aw3wM&Th&o10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against ABRAM STONE and others, defendants.

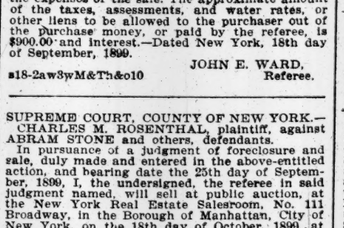
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and ten (210) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence easterly along the said centre line fifty (50) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 25th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Post Office and Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,436.62, with interest thereon from the 21st day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $357.25, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $198.43 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000, upon which there is due $21,500, with interest from August 1st, 1899, at 5%.—Dated New York, September 25th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

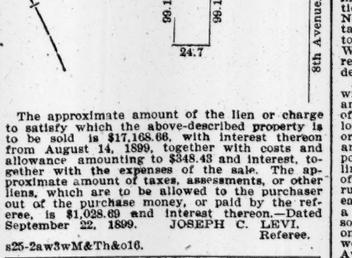
s26-2aw3wTu&Th&o18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HELEN P. SMITH and JOSEPH ROURA, as Trustees under the last will and testament of George C. Smith, deceased, against SARAH B. TUCKER, now SARAH B. GREENWOOD, individually, and as executrix under the last will and testament of Victoria A. T. Johnson, deceased, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the nineteenth day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) Street, distant westerly from the westerly line or side of Eighth (8th) Avenue, two hundred and twenty-five (225.8) feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Eighth (8th) Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven (99.11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth (135th) Streets; thence running westerly parallel with said centre line of said block twenty-four feet and seven (24.7) inches; thence running northerly and parallel with said Eighth (8th) Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) Street, and thence easterly and along said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-four feet and seven (24.7) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated September 22, 1899. JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.

JOHN P. EVERETT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 4 Warren Street, New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,168.66, with interest thereon from August 14, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $348.48 and interest, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $283.16 and interest.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au12-1aw6mS

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—THOMAS BRADY et al., plaintiffs, against ARTHUR G. MUHLKER et al., defendants.

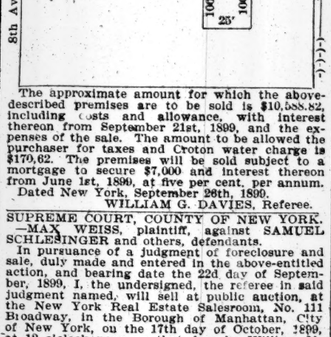
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in Section No. 7, Block 1,928, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street Number 226 West 123d Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant four hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of the Eighth Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same, twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with the Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to encroachments, if any, mentioned in a certain deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2,299 of Conveyances, Page 30.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 84 Pine Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,948.29, with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $347.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $643.29 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $29,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 24, 1899.

Dated New York, 23d day of September, 1899.

GEORGE R. CARRINGTON, Referee.

s25-2aw3wM&T&o17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE E. PERKINS, plaintiff, against JOHN REINSCHMIDT et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

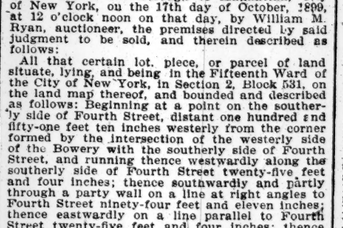
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 2, Block 531, on the land map thereof, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fourth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-one feet ten inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of the Bowery with the southerly side of Fourth Street, and running thence westwardly along the southerly side of Fourth Street twenty-five feet and four inches; thence southwardly and partly through a party wall on a line at right angles to Fourth Street one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel to Fourth Street twenty-five feet and four inches; thence northwardly on a line at right angles to Fourth Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 23, 1899.

GEORGE R. CARRINGTON, Referee.

MAURICE RAPP, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 167 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is No. 34 East Fourth Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,948.29, with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $347.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $643.29 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $29,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 24, 1899.

Dated New York, 23d day of September, 1899.

GEORGE R. CARRINGTON, Referee.

s25-2aw3wM&T&o17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE E. PERKINS, plaintiff, against JOHN REINSCHMIDT et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

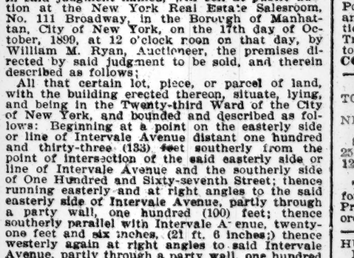
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Fox Street, distant three hundred and eighty-five feet and 72-100ths of a foot (385.72) northwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street and Sixty-fifth Street and the easterly side of Fox Street, and running thence eastwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly eighteen feet and seventy-five one-hundredths of a foot, (18.75 ft.;) thence westwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Fox Street, and thence southwardly and along the easterly side of Fox Street eighteen feet and 75-100ths of a foot (18.75 ft.) to the point or place of beginning. —Dated New York, September 21, 1899

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as Number 1,650 Fox Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of sixty-eight hundred and fourteen and 12-100 dollars, ($6,814.12,) with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirty and 08-100 dollars, ($330.08,) and interest from the 26th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and forty-nine and 14-100 dollars ($349.14) and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

s7-2aw3wT\&F&s26&28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JULIA JAHN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side or line of Intervale Avenue distant one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet southerly from the point or intersection of the said easterly side or line of Intervale Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; thence running easterly and at right angles to the said easterly side of Intervale Avenue, partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with Intervale Avenue, twenty-one feet and six inches, (21 ft. 6 inches;) thence westerly again at right angles to said Intervale Avenue, partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the said line of Intervale Avenue; thence northerly and along the said easterly line of Intervale Avenue, twenty-one feet and six inches (21 ft. 6 inches) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 21, 1899

URIAH W. TOMPKINS, Referee.

MAURICE RAPP, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 167 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is No. 1,054 Intervale Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,713.75, with interest thereon from the 15th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $259.46, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $380.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 21st day of September, 1898.

URIAH W. TOMPKINS, Referee.

s25-2aw3wM&Th&o17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and

BISHOP ATTACKS DIVORCE

Dr. Potter Would Safeguard the Approaches to Marriage.

NO FIGHT OVER DR. BRIGGS

Clash in the Diocesan Convention of High and Low Church Parties May Come To-day.

The Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church began its first day's session yesterday morning at the Church of the Incarnation in Madison Avenue. Contrary to expectation on the part of a great many, no mention was made of the Briggs controversy, nor was there a debate of any sort on the burning subject of the selection of a Standing Committee for the coming year. No change was made in the nominees of the respective standing committees, as heretofore published.

The subject of the split between the High and Broad Church parties, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs himself, was present at the session, but took no part in the proceedings and had nothing to say. Dr. Briggs arrived from Europe only yesterday morning, and hastened at once to the convention. He appeared in good health, and took a lively interest in the proceedings. It developed during the session that if by any mischance the opposing factions should start up the impending fight the High Churchmen were primed for the conflict. It was mysteriously whispered that the High Church people had at the secret conference of Tuesday appointed some of their strongest speakers, ready to take the field at a moment's notice, and pitch into the opposing faction.

Aside from the uncertainty over this controversy, the most important feature of the convention yesterday was that part of the address of Bishop Potter relating to marriage and divorce, in which the Bishop took a strong stand against divorce, and sounded a note of alarm over the laxity of the marriage relations of to-day. Bishop Potter's remarks caused a deep impression among the one hundred and seventy-five clergymen present and the lay delegates.

THE MORNING SESSION.

The morning session opened at 10 o'clock with the celebration of the holy communion, after which the Bishop began his address. He discussed at length the maintenance of old churches, which, he said, had no real spiritual mission, but were merely of monumental value. There should be no sentiment about them, he said, and added: "We are bound in the Lord's business, as in any other, to use trust funds where they earn the best result."

Bishop Potter, referring to the subject of marriage and divorce, said:

Our general convention at its last session gave, as you know, considerable attention to the proposed amendments of our very inadequate canon (as it seems to me) of marriage and divorce. Its councils were, as you are aware, divided upon the question whether that canon could best be amended by withdrawing from it all authorization of remarriage, whether under the sanction of our Lord's words in St. Matthew xix., 9, or otherwise, or by making more stringent the conditions under which it should be competent for the Ordinary to sanction with the authority of these words the remarriage of the innocent party to a divorce. I need not reopen that discussion here. The Church will doubtless always be divided as to the authority of those words of Holy Scripture to which I have referred, and no less divided as to the measure of discretion which it is wise to vest in the Ordinary. But meantime the whole subject has gained a new aspect from events to which I need not more particularly refer here, which have undoubtedly awakened in all sober-minded Christian people a profound sense of alarm, and the consensus of opinion among them as to the necessity of legislation which shall prohibit the remarriage of divorced persons under any circumstances whatever has greatly widened and deepened.

I am by no means sure that such a conclusion is not the wisest that we may reach at present; for undoubtedly it must be owned that, in the face of such a danger as threatens us, the only safe course must be to prohibit absolutely that which, while it might be permissible if we could always be sure that it had a Scriptural justification for it, is only wrong and evil when that justification, existing in fact, exists only because it has been fraudulently obtained. Here the judgment of eminent publicists and legal authorities concur, and some of them of foremost rank as jurists and Churchmen have agreed in the opinion that our only safe canon, in view of the tendencies painfully evident among us, is one in which the Church refuses remarriage to persons divorced for any cause arising after marriage, absolutely and universally.

SPIRIT OF INDIVIDUALISM.

Such a remedy for our present evils would doubtless be, as some of us may think, a very drastic one, but the evil has grown to such proportions, it may justly be answered, that we can meet it with no other. A wider view of the whole subject, however, will disclose to us, I think, the fact that it is not the only remedy.

For that wider view will reveal to us that the social relations of our time, in all their various ramifications, have been profoundly affected by causes which reside in the character of our free institutions and in that Zeitgeist, that spirit of the age—in which the historian of the future will discern perhaps its mightiest force. I may best describe that spirit so far as we are here concerned with it as the spirit of individualism.

The great movement which issued, here, in the revolt of the American colonies and their subsequent separation from the mother country, was only part of a larger whole, which profoundly affected not only the mother country, but France, Germany, and later, Italy—which is at work today even in Russia, and which has wholly or partially dethroned some of the most widely ruling ideas of earlier ages. I may not trace its progress elsewhere, but here, at any rate, it has issued in the almost complete abrogation of some earlier forms of authority, and not only that, but of some of the most venerable and sacred traditions of the community and the State. In this direction nothing has been more serious than those results which have affected the family, and especially the institutions and obligations of marriage. These last have come to be so lightly regarded that now, at length, the least thoughtful among us are beginning to realize the vicious tendencies in some forty or fifty different commonwealths of our composite and contradictory legislation; and to recognize that the facility with which the marriage relation may be taken on and put off is a menace to the foundations of society, and the jest of the civilized world.

It would be well that the Church should meet such a situation with a stern front, and with legislation which, so far as she is concerned, will make divorce increasingly difficult if not impossible. But she must do a great deal more than that, and she must beware of the delusion that in doing only that she has done anything more than a very small part of her duty. However we may safeguard the solemnization of holy matrimony, we must no less lift up and safeguard the approaches to it.

COMMITTEE CALLED FOR

Immediately after the delivery of the address George Miller offered a resolution to the effect that the portion of the address relating to marriage and divorce and to the observance of the Lord's Day, for which the Bishop made a strong plea, be referred to a committee for consideration, with the understanding that if the committee be unable to report before adjournment, the report, when made, be presented to the Bishop, with power on his part to publish it as a part of the proceedings, provided that he and the committee think it advisable. The Rev. Dr. Huntington declared it to be a bad precedent to have any proceedings of the convention printed in the convention journal without it first having been passed on by the convention, with which view Bishop Potter agreed. An amendment was passed by which the committee was allowed to print its own report.

The Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendenin afterward expressed great satisfaction at the strong view against divorces taken by Bishop Potter. Dr. Clendenin has long been opposed to the views on marriage taken by some of the Broad Church men, and he remarked that the Bishop's attitude was "a hopeful sign."

During the afternoon session, Bishop Potter nominated Edmund C. Baylies as a Trustee for the estate and property of the Diocesan Convention, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt. A. R. Flower was elected a Trustee of the Parochial Fund, to succeed the late E. A. Quintard. The report of the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund shows that the fund now amounts to $214,484.11. The report of the City Mission Society gives $195,211.31 as the amount received for its support for the year ended Sept. 15, 1899.

Bishop Potter, at the morning session when inviting the Bishops of Central Pennsylvania and Western Texas, who were present, to the platform, made the statement that he might make a trip to Honolulu this Fall, and added that some of his associate Bishops in that event might be called upon to take up the work during his absence.

At the afternoon session this committee on marriage and divorce was appointed: The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Parks, the Rev. Dr. Greer, the Rev. Prescott Evarts, George M. Miller, George Zabriskie, Francis L. Stetson, and Col. William Jay.

A pleasing feature of the afternoon, relieving it from dry reports, was a resolution in honor of Admiral Dewey offered by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

In the evening the clergymen who are attending the convention, with many of their relatives and friends, assembled at the Church of the Ascension, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, and listened to three addresses on the general subject of "The Condition of Religious Life and Work at the Close of the Nineteenth Century." Bishop Potter in opening the meeting explained that at the sessions the time was so taken up with statistical reports that there was but little opportunity to discuss the broader and deeper questions which confront the Church, and that the meeting was called for this purpose.

The first of the speakers was the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary Church, who discussed "Religious Thought at the Close of the Nineteenth Century." The Rev. Dr. George M. Christian of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin talked on "Christian Work at the Close of the Nineteenth Century," and the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church on "Christian Unity at the Close of the Nineteenth Century." At the close of the meeting the clergy and lay delegates were received by the Bishop at his home, Washington Square North.

DEPOSITORS UTTER THREATS.

Excited Crowd of Italians and Chinese Gathers in Front of Aiello & Co.'s Banking House.

Loss of his own fortune and funds of his depositors through speculation in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock caused the assignment late on Tuesday afternoon of Francesco Aiello, a banker at 182 Worth Street, to Francesco Tocci, a dealer in musical instruments at 208 Grand Street. Announcement of the assignment was made early yesterday morning by two placards, one in English and one in Italian, pasted on the door of the bank.

The news spread rapidly throughout the neighborhood of the Five Points, and a crowd of Italian and Chinese depositors, angry and mystified, soon gathered about the bank. When the crowd realized that its savings had been lost, the excitement became intense and loud threats against Aiello and the bank were heard. The presence of two policemen from the Elizabeth Street Station kept the mob in check, however, and no violence was offered. Knots of depositors remained about the doors all day. Although the bank's doors remained locked, and no one was seen inside, some of the Italian depositors hung around as though stupefied. Others, chiefly women, gave vent to their emotions in excited gestures and tears. The Chinese, who are said to be the heaviest depositors, took their loss more coolly, and after having the situation explained to them went away.

The placard announcing the assignment had referred depositors to the attorneys of the assignee, Epstein Brothers, of 320 Broadway, for further information. All morning the offices of the attorneys were besieged by Chinamen and highly excited Italian women. The situation was made as clear as possible to the questioners, and the throng finally was induced to leave the building.

Francesco Aiello has conducted a private banking business under the firm name of Aiello & Co. for eight years. His was one of the best-known banks in the Italian quarter, and he had the confidence of his compatriots and many Chinese of the vicinity. One Chinaman deposited $2,000 with Aiello the day before the assignment. The depositors are about 700 in number, almost exclusively Italian and Chinese, and are for the greater part of the poorest class, whose little savings represent months of hardship. In many cases the deposits represented sums accumulated for remittance to foreign countries. Aiello, who lives at 292 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, has not been seen at the bank since the announcement of his assignment.

Mr. J. S. Epstein of Epstein Brothers, attorneys for Aiello, said yesterday that only the roughest estimate of their clients' liabilities and assets could be given as yet. The books have not yet been thoroughly examined, and the contents of the safe, pending the filing of a bond by the assignee, are still under seal. The liabilities are roughly estimated as slightly under $100,000, and the assets at half that amount. The latter consists of real estate owned by Aiello in Brooklyn, United States bonds and cash said to be in the safe at 182 Worth Street, deposits in several New York banks, and balances with correspondents in Italy and China. About $7,000 was lately remitted by Aiello to his Hongkong banker. No creditors were given preference in the assignment, and the foreign correspondents have been wired to stop payment on all drafts. Aiello, through his attorneys, states that he expects in time to pay all his obligations in full.

Yacht Aphrodite Here.

The steam yacht Aphrodite, with her owner, Col. O. H. Payne, and Dr. Lewis Stimson of Cornell on board, arrived yesterday from a European cruise extending over a period of nearly three months and including a trip to the Land of the Midnight Sun. She sailed for home from Havre on Sept. 14, calling at St. Michael's for coal. She experienced moderate weather. The yacht carries a crew of fifty-seven men, and it is her owner's intention to join in the Dewey parade.

Third Avenue System's New Stock.

The stock books of the Third Avenue Railroad Company were closed yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining the stockholders of record who will be entitled to subscribe for the $4,000,000 of new capital stock authorized to pay for recent and pending improvements on the company's different lines. As soon as an examination of the stock books can be made, notices will be sent to the stockholders of record.

A Great Name

is a guarantee of superior worth

In baking powder, in these days of unscrupulous adulteration, a great name gives the best security.

There are many brands of baking powders, but **"Royal Baking Powder"** is recognized at once as the brand of great name, the powder of highest favor and reputation. Everyone has absolute confidence in the food where Royal is used.

Pure and healthful food is a matter of vital importance to every individual.

Royal Baking Powder assures the finest and most wholesome food.

Avoid alum baking powders. They make the food unwholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Stern Brothers

direct the attention of strangers visiting the City to their

Exceptionally Large Assortments of

Dress Silks	Escurial Silks and Satins, Greek Stripe Satins, Satin Soyeux Brocaded, Black Duchesse Armures, and Peau de Soie
Dress Fabrics	Venetian Cloths, with Velvet Effects, Crystalline Ondee, Velour Serpentine, Zibeline Plaids and Stripes, Scotch Homespuns, Cheviots and Broadcloths
Costumes	Tailor-made Suits, Evening and Dinner Gowns, Waists and Wrappers
Cloaks & Furs	Capes and Coats for Walking and Driving, Paris Wraps for theatre and reception Long Coats, Paletots, Ulsters and Traveling Garments
Ladies' Underwear	Silk Petticoats and Waists, Kimonas and Dressing Sacques; Night Robes, Corset Covers, Drawers, Chemises and Skirts of Silk, Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin
Millinery	Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Imported and Their Own Make; Untrimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers and Ribbons
Men's Furnishings	English Silk Squares in Scarfs or to be made up to order, White and Colored Dress Shirts, Silk, Flannel and Cheviot Pajamas, Imported and Domestic Braces
Gloves	Alexandre, Avondale and Lupin Kid and Suede Gloves for Ladies, Men and Children; Walking, Driving, Coaching and Golfing Gloves
Upholstery	Lace Curtains, Bed Sets, Portieres, Couch Covers, Fabrics for Draperies and Coverings, Screens, Tabourets, Oriental Teakwoods, Modern and Antique Art Embroideries, Richly Covered Pillows
Rugs	Turkish, Persian, India and Silk Rugs and Carpets, Wilton and Smyrna Rugs
Bric-a-Brac	Bronzes, Marbles, Porcelains, Fancy Furniture, Rich Cut Glass, Fancy Electric Light Bronzes, Lamps and Lamp Shades

And in all their other departments complete and exclusive lines of the most desirable class of merchandise at

Very Attractive Prices

West Twenty-Third Street

WOMAN CHARGES KIDNAPPING.

Says Her Divorced Husband Took Their Children Unlawfully.

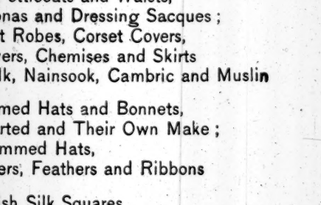
Charles Weinold of Cincinnati, Ohio, was arrested in Hoboken yesterday on a warrant obtained in that city by his wife, Susan Aiken Weinold, who charged him with kidnapping their two children—a boy, eight years old, and a girl, six years old. After securing the warrant Mrs. Weinold traced her husband and the children to Hoboken. He was found at the boarding house 1,310 Washington Street, but the children were not with him, and he refused to say where they were.

Weinold was arraigned before Recorder Stanton. Mrs. Weinold said she had obtained a divorce from her husband in Dakota, the court awarding her the custody of the children. She sent them to board with friends in Robinsdale, Minn., in order that she might be able to get work.

Weinold admitted the divorce, but said that he had taken the children before the decree was granted. He said he had taken them because the persons in whose custody they were left did not take care of them properly. He is held for extradition.

Next Sunday's Times.

Get The New York Times next Sunday. Price Three Cents. Strictly a newspaper. Order in advance to be sure of getting it. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.



A Work of Patriotism and Art.

THE SALT OF SALTS

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.'s New Poster.

A Newspaper Man Found Dead.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 27.—William H. Terrell, a well-known newspaper man of this section, was found dead in the office of The Clinton County Farmer this evening about 7 o'clock. He was subject to epileptic fits, and fell so that his head was forced against a desk. He is supposed to have strangled to death. He was formerly editor of The Morning Telegram, and had many friends in Northern New York. He was Deputy Collector of Customs at this village.

J. N. Fiero to Submit His Tax Plan.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners will meet tomorrow, when the outline of the plan for the enforcement of the franchise tax law which has been prepared by J. Newton Fiero will be submitted for adoption.

Our "Flexible" Derby fits your head as well in the morning as at night, as well when you're pleased with yourself as in your modest moods.

It fits a long narrow as well as a broad head; it fits any head, for it's self-adjusting.

Same shapes, and quality as our other well known Derby; $3.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy, including a Dewey Day decoration—the Olympia scarf.

STORES CLOSE AT NOON TO-MORROW.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

349 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SOROSIS TRADE MARK

THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

Thirty Styles. Sizes 1 to 9.

Absolutely perfect in construction.

Every quality essential in a desirable shoe is found in the "Sorosis,"—whose excellence of material and workmanship is equal to that of the most costly custom made foot wear, $3.50 per pair.

Any normal foot can wear these shoes with comfort and satisfaction.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORE, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

At The Parades.

At the naval parade to-morrow, or the land parade next day, or both, you'll find that heavy clothing will be none too warm.

We've never had so many styles and different patterns in Men's Autumn Suits—$15 to $35.

Nor in Men's Overcoats, $15 to $32.

Rain Coats, too, should the skies be forbidding—though we hope they won't—$10 to $40.

Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, $1.50.
Underwear, $1 and up.
Gloves, $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.
Neckwear, 50c. to $3.50.
The best $3 Derby.

An Imported Derby, $4.

Prompt attention to post orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

LESSONS IN THE ART OF LIVING.

Masters in the art of living love fine furniture as master musicians love superb instruments. Rudyard Kipling said, "Americans camp out; they have not had time to learn the lesson of living," but with our beautiful well-attuned furniture, our customers find graceful living easy and prove Mr. Kipling's criticism behind the times.

Even those who know what we have done in the past find continual surprise and delight in our autumn productions. Such furniture is what is necessary to bring a home to its perfect condition. Our special novelty this Autumn is called "Art Nouveau" in Europe—it is of light-colored natural woods exquisitely inlaid.

Even these novelties are at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL. 125th St. & 7th Av. Res. Orch., 50c.; Bal., 25c. HENRY E. DIXEY AND 20 OTHERS. To-morrow—SPECIAL DEWEY MATINEE.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. | A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. Next Week—"PHROSO," with Odette Tyler.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. | Sat. Ev., Sep. 30, Opening of Season. MARIA STUART.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Sat. Mat., 2:15. THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET

Weber & Fields's Music Hall Whirl-i-gig & The Girl from Martin's. ALSO OLIO. Mat. Tuesday and Saturday.

O'Neill's.

More Extraordinary values in

WOMEN'S

Tailor-made Suits & Jackets!

Black Cheviot Suits with Fly Front Walking Coat lined with Taffeta, new Habit shape Skirt lined with Percaline.

9.98

Black Cheviot Suits, elegantly tailored. Jaunty Coat and new shape Skirt. Entire Suit lined throughout with Black Taffeta of extra quality,

25.00

Tan Covert Cloth Suits, Fly Front and Tight-fitting Jackets, newest shape Skirts, lined throughout with colored Taffeta,

30.00

500 Kersey Jackets

in the new Reefer Shapes, lined throughout with colored Taffeta and finished with Pearl buttons. Most extraordinary value at

10.00 each.

A complete stock of the New Waists in Flannel, Silk and Mohair at very attractive Prices.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Don't Go To The Dewey Parades

without a Top-Coat: You'll need one for the Yacht Races, too.

There's a certain "snap" and character to our Top-Coats that is difficult to imitate, and impossible to duplicate in other stores, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, $25 & $28.

All the other requisites—for man or boy—Clothes, Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, etc., at equally moderate figures.

Dewey Program mailed free.

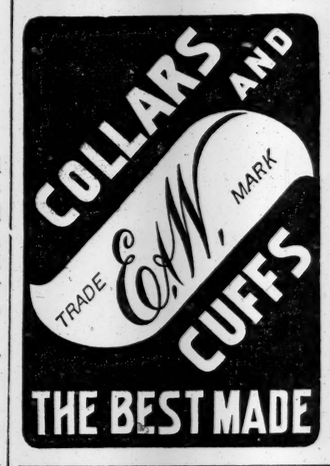
Visitors to the City are very welcome.

Stores will be open this evening, and tomorrow.

Closed Saturday.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.



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MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery.

Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Natural Wool. Balbriggan and Cotton, in all weights, Ladies' Equestrian Tights, Men's Sweaters, Combination Suits

NO BETTER IN THE WORLD

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW in "The Tyranny of Tears."

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. "A Great Hit."—Herald. Chas. Frohman presents HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Broadway. Last 3 Nights, at 8:10. Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Zaza." Oct. 2d—"My Innocent Boy," with Otis Harlan.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Formerly Lyric. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. MATINEES THIS WEEK. To-day, To-morrow, and Saturday. Evgs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. JAMES K. HACKETT in Anthony Hope's Great Romance, RUPERT OF HENTZAU.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE. Walton's Simians, Erna's Dogs, 30 others. Big bill!

PALACE 58th St. Della Rocca, and Howe & Edwards, & 3d Av. McCale & Daniels. 30 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, Afts. 10c

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. American Burlesquers. "THE BENJAMIN'S PICNIC."

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 4th week of the funniest play in existence. IN PARADISE

MANHATTAN 33d & B'way THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & SAT. A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. Andrew Mack in "The Last of the Rohans." Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

Free Flower Show. American Institute, 19 & 21 W. 44th St. Tues. to Thurs. Aft. & Ev. Dahlias, Gladiolus, Orchids, Palms, Choice Fruits, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House, THE WHITE SQUADRON, Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M., UNDER THE AUSPICES OF DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE, IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND. MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY. Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

THE ÆOLIAN AND THE PIANOLA. THE AEOLIAN COMPANY'S WAREROOMS WILL BE OPEN THURSDAY EVENING FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VISITING PUBLIC. EVERY ONE IS CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL AND HEAR THESE REMARKABLE INSTRUMENTS, UPON WHICH WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO PLAY ANY SELECTION YOU MAY DESIRE TO HEAR. THE ÆOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d St., N. Y.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. THIS WEEK. Evgs., 8:30. Mat. Saturday, 2:30. Adm. and arena seats, 50; spec. res. seats, 75; box seats, $1. THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAND. BANDA ROSSA 55 ARTISTS. COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th & 45th Sts. THE MAN in the MOON, including CORNILLE. LAST WEEK OF ROOF. Immense programme. Monday Eve., Oct. 2d, first time 500 people incl., THE MAN in the MOON, JR. SAM BERNARD Special (Dewey Day) Matinée Saturday. TO-NIGHT PROMENADE DE LUXE. ORCHESTRA NAPOLITAN.

AMERICAN 42nd & 8th Ave. To-night 25c. to $1. WE-UNS OF TENNESSEE. OCT. 2, Castle Sq. Opera Co. 3d Opera Season. 1st Time Here in English. DIE MEISTERSINGER.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. To-day. No Mat. Sat. ...Charles Frohman presents ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8 sharp. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. No Saturday Mat. this week. E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in.....THE KING'S MUSKETEER.....

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. LAST 3 NIGHTS. STUART ROBSON AS THE GADFLY. Monday, Oct. 2d. W. H. CRANE In Brander Mathews and Bronson Howard's Comedy PETER STUYVESANT. Sale of Seats now Progressing.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts 25c. 50c. TO-NIGHT! WAGNER NIGHT.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Matinees Wed. & Sat. ADA COLLEY Dagmar, Ransone, Brothers de Courcey, others, including Streator Zouaves.

Special Dewey Attractions This Week. WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC. Open this morning at 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

The Reservoir's Grand Stand, Fifth Av., 40th to 42d St. DEWEY PARADE. Reserved Seats, Five Dollars. Boxes holding 6, $30-$50. On sale at Tyson's, Fifth Av. Hotel, Gilsey, Waldorf-Astoria, Miller, 120 B'way; Ruhlman, 111 B'way.

Keith's CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO. Harry Lacy, Ezra Kendall, Russell Bros. OPEN TO-MORROW & SATURDAY, 9:30 A. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Matinée SATURDAY. THE GHETTO

5th Av. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evs. at 8. NO MAT. SATURDAY. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp. Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees at 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON in A New Opera Comique. CYRANO de BERGERAC.

Murray HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. THIS WEEK—IN MIZZOURA. Sunday Evg.—Sir Henry Turpia—"Simia Seance."

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Continuous Show. Enoch, manfish; Diakos, sharpshooters; others. Theatre—2 Co's.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE THE GREAT KELLAR NEXT WEEK—"A GRIP OF STEEL."

CASINO! Dewey! CROWD TO-NIGHT! The Rounders! NO MATINEES for Rest of This Week!

GERMANIA THEATRE, 8th St., near 4th Av. To-night, RESEMANN ENSEMBLE. KOENIG HEINRICH, (King Henry.)

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES. Sept. 28, 29, 30. Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M. THE PARKVILLE HANDICAP. FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS. Trains from New York leave Whitehall St. every 20 minutes; Park Row via Brooklyn Bridge every 10 minutes. Music by Lander.